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# Southeast Asia Report

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## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

### CONTENTS

#### BURMA

National Democratic Front Rejects Communism (Pratya Sawetvimon; THE NATION, 14 Jul 86) .....	1
Smuggling Activities Reportedly Curtailed (Suthep Chaviwan; BANGKOK POST, 7 Jul 86) .....	3

#### INDONESIA

Mokhtar Says Portuguese Politicians Visit East Timor (AFP, 18 Jul 86) .....	5
<b>Briefs</b>	
FAO Chief's Concept on Aid	8
Talks on Nonaligned Summit	8

#### MALAYSIA

Mahathir Alleges Jews Plot To Overthrow Government (THE STAR, 30 Jun 86) .....	9
MCA President Charges Discrimination (THE STAR, 30 Jun 86) .....	10
MCA To Pursue Political Equality (BUSINESS TIMES, 30 Jun 86) .....	12
MCA Favors Deregulation of Economy (Khalid Jaafar; BUSINESS TIMES, 30 Jun 86) .....	13
MCA Opposes Unilateral NEP Extension (THE STAR, 30 Jun 86) .....	14

Deputy Home Minister Issues Warning to Religious Movement (THE STAR, 7 Jul 86) .....	15
Government Unit To Monitor Religious Groups (THE STAR, 7 Jul 86) .....	16
Home Ministry Bans Controversial Book (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 8 Jul 86) .....	17
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	
Japanese Firm To Set Up Chemical Plant (NEW STRAITS TIMES, 3 Jul 86) .....	18
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	
Communist Leaders Discuss Views With BUSINESS DAY (Ninez Cacho-Olivares; BUSINESS DAY, 24 Jun 86) .....	19
Cacho-Olivares Analyzes 'Stupidity' of Military Coup (Ninez Cacho-Olivares; BUSINESS DAY, 24 Jun 86) .....	22
Paper Views Magnitude of Illiteracy Problem (Bernabe B. Paguio; BUSINESS DAY, 24 Jun 86) .....	24
Cotabato Editorial Hopes for 'Truly Nationalist' Constitution (THE MINDANAO CROSS, 7 Jun 86) .....	25
Columnist Views Economic Issues in Cotabato (Manuel C. Concepcion; THE MINDANAO CROSS, 14 Jun 86) .....	26
Local Military Authorities Oppose Scrapping CHDF (VISAYAN HERALD, 24 Jun 86) .....	28
Cotabato PC-INP Commander Reviews Cease-Fire Agreement (Rudy Calansingin; PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM, 20 Jun 86) .....	29
NPA Taxation Prompts Recommendation To Close Logging (THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR, 25 Jun 86) .....	31
Witness Links General, Not NPA to Policeman's Murder (VISAYAN HERALD, 27 Jun 86) .....	32
<b>Briefs</b>	
Aquino To Name New Comelec Commissioners	33
'Slim Chance' of Government-NPA Reconciliation	33
Laurel On Way to Belgium	33
Postponement of Import Liberalization	33
Imelda's U.S. Estates	34
Zamboanga Militia To Fight 'Terrorists'	34

NPA Kill Pampanga Vice Mayor	34
NPA Kill 4, Wound 4 Loggers	34
5 Muslim Rebels Killed, 10 Wounded	34

#### THAILAND

Colonel Prachak on Khmer Rouge Combat, Army Allies, Political Views (Saengchai Sunthonwat; DAILY NEWS, 25 May 86) .....	35
Tamchai Khamphato Scandal Attracts Media Comment (SU ANAKHOT, 30 Jun-6 Jul 86; MATICHON SUT SAPDA, 22 Jun 86)	39
Editorial Faults Central Bank, Finance Ministry	39
Tamchai Ties with Generals	40
Links with Bunchu, Phon Described	41
Corruption in Army Construction Subcontracting Reported (SU ANAKHOT, 30 Jun-6 Jul 86) .....	47

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Leaders Greet MPR Counterparts on National Day (SPK, 10 Jul 86) .....	48
SPK Comments on ASEAN Conference, CGDK Proposal (SPK, 7 Jul 86) .....	50
<b>Briefs</b>	
Kessler Greetings to Bou Thang	52
Sim Greets Cuban Parliamentarian	52
Health Cooperation With GDR	52
Red Cross Cooperation Agreement	52
Sports Cooperation Agreement	53
Thai 'Violations' of PRK Territory	53
Thai Accusations Against SRV Troops	53
SPK Reports Thai Violations	54

#### VIETNAM

##### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

Radio Editor Views SRV-Laos Cooperation (Duong Quang Minh; Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Jul 86) .....	55
Water Conservancy Cooperation With Laos Reported (Kim Chi; Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 Jul 86) .....	58
Leaders Greet Polish Counterparts on Country's National Day (VNA, 21 Jul 86) .....	60

NHAN DAN Hails Anniversary of SRV-Zimbabwe Ties (VNA, 24 Jul 86) .....	62
Army Paper Calls for World Disarmament Conference (Hanoi International Service, 22 Jul 86) .....	63
<b>Briefs</b>	
Le Duan Death Condolences	65
ROK Stockpile Plan Condemned	65
Mongolian Delegation Received	66
Mozambican Prime Minister	66
Tunisian Prime Minister	66
Greetings on Egyptian National Day	66
Polish Trade Union Delegation	66
Greetings to Zimbabwe Foreign Minister	67
Official Arrives in Hanoi	67
Accord on Radio, TV Cooperation	67
Lao Trade Union Delegation Meet	67
SRV Shooting Team Departs	67
Lao Intellectuals, Tribal Chiefs	68
Japanese Ambassador Departs	68
Truong Chinh Receives Congratulations	68
Korean Anti-U.S. Month	68
Nicaraguan Delegation Visit	68
<b>PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT</b>	
NHAN DAN Marks Socialist Party Anniversary (VNA, 22 Jul 86) .....	69
Paper Reports on Cooperating With Government 'Deities' (Tam Tam; DAI DOAN KET, 9 Apr 86) .....	70
Reduction in Wasteful Entertainments Urged (Le Nguyen; DIA DOAN KET, 9 Apr 86) .....	72
<b>Briefs</b>	
Councils Confer Orders	74
<b>ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE</b>	
Temporary Regulations on Autonomy in Planning (NHAN DAN, 2 Jul 86) .....	75
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	
Agricultural Production Developments Reviewed (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Jul 86) .....	84
Gardening 'Developing' in Socialist Economy Framework (VNA, 23 Jul 86) .....	87

Central Highlands Province Conducts Land Zoning (VNA, 27 Jul 86) .....	88
---	----

**Briefs**

Radio Rice Flooding Report	90
Tropical Storm Peggy Flooding	90
Maize Cultivation	90
Red River Delta Crop Submerged	91
Report on Nationwide Rice Planting	91

**HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

**Briefs**

Materials Research Institute Founded	92
--------------------------------------	----

**BIOGRAPHIC**

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	93
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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT REJECTS COMMUNISM

Bangkok THE NATION in English 14 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Pratya Sawetvimon]

[Text]

THE National Democratic Front (NDF), an umbrella organization of nine ethnic groups of armed minority rebels in Burma, will not turn communist despite its plan to form a military alliance with the Burma Communist Party (BCP) insurgents, the NDF representatives said.

"We have to join hands with the BCP in the settling period of our struggle against our common enemy or to topple the central government," Aung Ten, a representative of the anti-Rangoon NDF, said in an interview in an area on the Thai-Burmese border.

He said the planned military alliance between the non-communist NDF and the BCP will not entail any political conversion. "Our aim is to promote better understanding with the BCP and to join hands to destroy our common enemy," he added.

According to the NDF representatives, the majority of the NDF nine members of the Karen National Union (KNU), the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), the Mon National Liberation Army (MNLA), the Shan State Army (SSA) of the Shan State Progressive Party (SSPP), the Wa National Army (WNA), the Pa-O National Army (PNA), the Paluang State Liberation Army (PSLA), the Karen Army and the Arakanese Army has agreed on the plan to form a military alliance with the communist insurgents.

"We are pure nationalist fighters. We do not stick to any ideology. However, the enemy of our enemy

is our friend. It's not wise to make a lot of enemies," said a senior official of one of the ethnic secessionist rebel movements which has been fighting the Burmese central government for independence for almost 40 years.

According to the NDF representatives, the final decision on whether the non-communist front will officially form the military alliance with the BCP will be made during the upcoming general meeting of the NDF congress which is expected to be held at the KNU headquarters of Manaplaw along the jungled Burmese-Thai frontier opposite the Thai northern province of Mae Hong Son next month.

The meeting will also elect the NDF new president to replace Gen Bo Mya, the KNU president, who will have served his four-year term as the front's leader later this year.

Besides the ideological problem which is the main obstacle to the forming of the alliance between the NDF and the BCP, a senior official of the MNLA, one of the NDF member groups, insisted that the alliance must be formed only after the BCP has agreed to the idea of the future Burmese Federal State based on the right of self-determination among the ethnic minority groups in Burma. The MNLA has about 3,000 Mon rebels operating against the Rangoon central government in southern Burma.

Since China halted her arms and moral support to the BCP about seven years ago, the Burmese communist movement, which has about 15,000-20,000 armed insurgents operating in western Burma and along the Sino-Burmese border,

has lost much of its military strength, while Rangoon's intensified military pressure on several minority ethnic groups of the non-communist armed rebels, especially the KNU and the KIA, has forced the separatist insurgents to seek support from outside their united front or to form military alliance with the communist movement.

A group of the NDF representatives early this year attempted to cross the Sino-Burmese frontier for their journey to Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province in southern China in order to seek moral support from China. However, their attempt was foiled by the Chinese Government which refused to allow them to cross the border.

According to Nai Nonla, president of the MNLA, the NDF trip was aimed at observing the Chinese stand towards the Burmese central government and the ethnic insurgency.

He said that from the Sino-Burinese border, the NDF representatives proceeded to the BCP headquarters at Pang Hsang and held a discussion with members of the BCP central committee, including Ba Thein Tin, the BCP chairman.

The NDF delegates and the BCP central committee members were expected to discuss the possibility of forming the military alliance to escalate their joint operations against Rangoon's troops, though it was earlier reported that the fear among the non-communist rebel movements that they might be dominated by the BCP would lead to an opposition to the plan.

The KNU and the KIA are believed to have the biggest number of troops among the non-communist groups. They are estimated to have about 7,000 fighters each.

Meanwhile, the NDF representatives claimed that the Burmese troops a few weeks ago burnt down about 200 houses in a village close to the KNU base of Asin along the Burmese-Thai border opposite Umphang District of Tak.

They also claimed that the Arakanese rebels at the end of May released 63 prisoners from a jail and torched a Burmese military camp in Min Byar township of southwestern Burma during an attack in which three to five Burmese soldiers were killed or wounded.

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CSO: 4200/1258

SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES REPORTEDLY CURTAILED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 27

[Article by Suthep Chaviwan]

[Text]

IT is not an exaggeration to say that most foreign goods for sale in Burmese cities like Rangoon, Moulmein and Mandalay are smuggled into the country from Thailand.

Although black-market activity is illegal, smuggled goods are sold openly.

The Government authorities, police and soldiers have to buy black-market goods for their own consumption at prices several times higher than those in Thailand. One of the most expensive products is seasoning powder which is very popular in Burma. A large tin costs the equivalent of 3,000 baht in Rangoon but only 900 baht in Thailand. This is because of transport costs and the risk the smugglers run bringing goods into the country.

In the rainy season the porters have to carry goods on their backs while trekking through the muddy jungle, travelling miles after miles in rugged mountain terrain. Even ox drawn carts can rarely be used during the rainy season. Some heavy goods such as oil drums have to be carried by elephants.

Traders and porters used to only have their contraband confiscated if they were caught by Burmese soldiers but more recently they have faced firing squads as Rangoon tries to economically isolate minority rebel groups. Executions have taken place on several occasions during the last two years.

Although the smugglers are taking grave risks they continue to operate because they say there are no other employment opportunities.

Smugglers believe it is safer to travel along routes controlled by rebels who levy a tax on the smuggled goods and then provide security for their owners.

Thailand and Burma have a common border stretching for more than 1,000 kilometres from Chiang Rai to Ranong Province in the south.

Officially there are only three border points between the two countries where people can cross the border and trade. These are in Mae Sai District of Chiang Rai Province, Mae Sot District of Tak Province and in Ranong Province.

But in practice there is very little activity at any of these places. Most traders prefer using rebel areas controlled by the Shans, the Karens and the Mons.

They have many reasons to trade along these rebel routes. The minority rebels in Burma are well disciplined. They levy taxes from smugglers at a rate of between five and seven per cent of total value.

In previous years the smuggling business between the two countries boomed. Thai traders, not only at Sampheng lane textile wholesale market in Bangkok's China Town but also at the border towns, especially in Mae Sot District, made large amounts of money.

Mae Sot, which is very isolated, has many commercial buildings and is prosperous because of smuggling.

If smuggled goods did not pass through the area this border district would be one of the most backward in the country and people would not be interested in visiting it.

However the business has been in recession for the past two years since Rangoon began a major offensive against rebel groups in border areas.

A trader in Mae Sot District, Santi Sae Tang, said trade used to be worth tens of millions of baht daily. He said this figure was calculated by the amount of tax levied by the rebels and the amount of money deposited with commercial banks in the district.

The contraband includes textiles, seasoning powder, sandals, bicycles and paint.

A Karen man, Seh Taw, also said cross border trade was down. One possible reason for this is the unstability of Burmese currency. In most countries currency is in denominations of multiples of ten but in Burma there is a 75 Kyat note issued to commemorate Burmese leader Ne Win's 75th birthday.

Ne Win, who is the head of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party, believes in astrology and was advised to issue the 75 Kyat note if he wanted to live to be 100, said Seh Taw.

In two years over 150 porters and smugglers have faced the firing squad. But smuggling continues because of the demand for consumer goods inside Burma and because the people involved in the trade say they have no other way of making a living.

/12828  
CSO: 4200/1258

INDONESIA

MOKHTAR SAYS PORTUGUESE POLITICIANS VISIT EAST TIMOR

BK181333 Hong Kong AFP in English 1312 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (AFP)--Portugal has been doing a lot of "soul searching" about Lisbon's past actions in its former colony of East Timor, annexed by Indonesia 10 years ago, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday.

Mr Mokhtar also disclosed for the first time that several Portuguese "politicians" had visited the former colony earlier this month, but declined to release their identities.

"There's a lot of soul searching in Lisbon now," Mr Mokhtar told journalists at a weekly press briefing one day after celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of East Timor's integration as a province of Indonesia.

The Portuguese Government is now troubled by previous acts "of which they are so ashamed," he said.

The foreign minister said Lisbon had a hard time explaining to its people the "past irresponsible manner" in which it left its former colony "without preparing the people for it."

Indonesian troops went into East Timor in December 1975, some three and a half months after the Portuguese had pulled out to the island of Arturo, leaving substantial quantities of weapons in Timorese hands.

In the ensuing bitter years of fighting, some of it factional, some 100,000 people died, many of them from hunger, according to diplomatic estimates.

Mr Mokhtar said that several days before he and other Jakarta officials went down to the east Timorese capital of Dili Thursday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the country's youngest province, several Portuguese had "for a few days freely visited East Timor."

He did not disclose the number or identities of the visiting Portuguese other than to say they were politicians, and that one had come from the Portuguese enclave of Macao and another from the Malaysian city of Malacca.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that two Portuguese politicians had visited the area and said that it would mark the first "known" visit by any Portuguese politicians since integration.

The sources did not however rule out the possibility that there had been unpublicized visits in the past.

Mr Mokhtar said that after roaming the province, the Portuguese had been surprised that life in the former Portuguese colony was "not at all what they had heard in Lisbon."

He said the unidentified Portuguese were given a free run and even assistance by local authorities to see for themselves what they wanted to see and ask what they wanted without any government interference.

Mr Mokhtar called East Timor's integration with Indonesia in 1976 "an act of self determination" by the Timorese people, and said Indonesia had only intervened after an uprising by people armed by the Portuguese spread violence in the country.

He said the surge in armed violence backed by Portuguese officers was in violation of an understanding between Portugal and Indonesia not to interfere with East Timor's self determination process.

Commenting on criticism of East Timor's integration with Indonesia, Mr Mokhtar said the critics always made it look as if independence was the only possible result of self determination.

"Integration is a legitimate act of self determination as recognized by a 1946 United Nations regulation," the foreign minister said.

The United Nations has yet to recognize Indonesia's sovereignty over East Timor, but Mr Mokhtar said last month that he was confident the sovereignty question would not be brought up at the UN General Assembly meeting in 1987.

For three straight years the sovereignty issue has remained in committee without coming up for a vote. The last vote in 1982 showed Indonesia four votes short of winning UN recognition of the integration.

Diplomatic sources said Mr Mikhtar appeared to be basing his optimism on reported talks between Portugal and the United Nations over a possible face saving formula under which Portugal could drop its own claims to East Timor.

Questioned on the conspicuous absence of ambassadors for the 10th anniversary celebrations in Dili, Mr Mokhtar said there had been limited space aboard the aircraft available for the trip, and that only ambassadors who had not previously visited the province had been invited.

Eyewitnesses said the only ambassadors at the ceremony were those from Iran, Morocco, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia and Singapore.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said that their ambassador had been invited, but had other commitments.

Mr Mokhtar noted that not all of those ambassadors present represented countries that supported Indonesian integration.

/8918

CSO: 4200/1259

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

FAO CHIEF'S CONCEPT ON AID--Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmja has hailed the concept forwarded by Director General of Food and Agricultural Organization Edouard Saouma to make the humanitarian aid extended by Indonesian farmers into a technical assistance for developing countries. In his weekly press conference in Jakarta yesterday, Dr Mokhtar said the FAO director general had regarded the Indonesian farmers' aid to the African hunger-stricken people as a unique matter. The aid amounting to U.S. \$15.5 million was handed over to the FAO director general in Sumatera last week. Dr Mokhtar said the concept of the FAO director general would help promote the Indonesian foreign policy toward strengthening cooperation among developing countries. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jul 86 BK] /8918

TALKS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT--Indian Foreign Secretary Venkateswaran is now in Indonesia for consultations with the Indonesian Government on matters relating to the nonaligned summit in Harare next month. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja confirmed the visit and said that it was for mutual consultations between the founding nations of the Nonaligned Movement. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jul 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/1259

## MALAYSIA

### MAHATHIR ALLEGES JEWS PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

Penang THE STAR in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

#### [Text]

KOTA BARU, Sun. — Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today that some countries under Jewish control were using the foreign Press to try and topple the Malaysian Government.

The Prime Minister said these countries wanted to destroy the present Government because of its strong stand on certain matters. He, however, did not say what these matters were.

He said the foreign Press recently carried twisted reports stating that the Government had put aside the New Economic Policy in an attempt to turn the Malays against the Government.

"They know that the most effective way to topple the Government is to make the Malays angry with, and distrust, the Government," Dr Mahathir said when opening the Malaysian Bumiputra Building Contractors Association's 8th annual general meeting here.

He said that his subsequent clarification regarding the foreign reports on the NEP was ignored.

These people, he said, chose to make their own analysis with the hope of turning Malaysia into a weak country so that they could easily manipulate it.

The actual situation was that further implementation of the NEP had slowed down due to the economic

recession.

"The NEP is based on our economic growth. This was initially projected at eight per cent annually but has to be revised to just 2.6 per cent.

"There is hardly any growth now and we are not sure whether we can achieve the target. We may even remain stagnant or worse, record a negative growth," he said.

If there was no growth, the NEP could not continue as before, he added.

Dr Mahathir said the NEP did not involve merely securing more company shares but covered the entire spectrum of education, employment and other opportunities.

"What is more important now is not getting more shares but to stimulate economic growth and provide employment to the jobless, particularly bumiputra

graduates," the Prime Minister said.

He refuted allegations that only a few Malays, including contractors, close to the Government had benefited from the NEP and became rich.

He said if it came to the stage when the Malays themselves were against the NEP, the Government would have a host of problems on its hands. "The NEP will then fail."

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CSO: 4200/1263

MCA PRESIDENT CHARGES DISCRIMINATION

Penang THE STAR in English 30 Jun 86 p 1

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Sun.** — The Chinese community's anger and frustration over the erosion of its rights has reached a "frightening dimension and point of explosion" where the Chinese would vote for the opposition, MCA president Tan Koon Swan warned today.

He said the community was angry and frustrated because of "a lack of opportunity for our children and prejudice in the civil service.

"There is also a lack of opportunities in business and it has become more difficult to do business because of increasing regulations and rules and other factors like the New Economic Policy," he said when opening an MCA political seminar on *Securing A Better Future Towards And Beyond 1990*.

Besides these, he said, there was also arrogance in the civil service and this arrogance was felt everywhere in the administration.

"All these have cumulatively caused anger and frustration among our people.

"These problems have also aggravated and grown to a dimension which is now 'frightening' and has reached a point of explosion.

"They (the Chinese community) have said their anger and frustration will find expression in the ballot box," he said.

Mr Tan advised those harbouring this thought to think of the future of their children before carrying out their threat.

He said the MCA viewed this with "great concern" not because it feared it would lose the election.

The party, he said, was afraid of the impact and consequences their action would have on the Chinese community.

He said it was everybody's right to vote for a strong opposition.

But he warned the community that vot-

ing for a strong opposition would lead to "a strong Malay party and a very weak Chinese component party which in turn will weaken the Chinese representation (in the Government)."

"You are not only weakening the Government, but you are also weakening yourselves and your community.

"This is the message (for the community)," he said.

Mr Tan added that problems would not be solved by just voting for the opposition.

Mr Tan said the community's sentiments today were similar to those during the 1969 elections, which he described as a "watershed period" for the community.

"We gave them (the opposition) the votes because we wanted a strong opposition, and we nearly lost everything," he said.

He urged the community not to allow this to recur, and added that he was not referring to the May 13 incident.

He said that before 1969, there were no such things as lack of education, not enough business opportunities, the feeling of discrimination and racial polarisation.

"It was after 1969 that we lost what we can never regain," he said.

Mr Tan said these included a change in the education policy, a change in the medium of instruction and the New Economic Policy (NEP).

Later in the afternoon at the summing up of the dialogue session, Mr Tan said Malaysian Chinese had the right to change the MCA leadership but they must not damage it.

"If you are not happy with the MCA leadership, there is nothing to stop you from joining the party and change its leaders," he said.

Mr Tan also called for an end to the fruitless argument between the MCA and the community.

He said the Chinese community had been asking the standard question on the MCA's capability and that the MCA had been giving the standard reply that it was not given sufficient support.

"This sort of argument will lead us nowhere. Let us reach an understanding," he said.

Mr Tan said that the MCA

leaders must try harder to understand the frustrations, disappointments, and anger of the community.

"The Chinese community must also make greater effort to understand why the MCA had not successfully prevented the erosion of the Chinese rights and interests in the past," he said.

Mr Tan took more than two hours to wind up the session during which more than 150 questions covering politics, education and economy were asked.

On education, Mr Tan said that both the MCA and the Government recognised the need for more places in the institutions of higher learning.

He ruled out the possibility of setting up private universities for the moment but added that the Government encouraged the setting of private colleges.

Mr Tan said the MCA was aware of the keen competition among the non-Malays to get into universities and added that the party was trying its best to help solve the problem whenever possible.

On a complaint that a Muslim had been made a headmaster of a Catholic school, Mr Tan said that it was a serious allegation and added that the matter should have brought to the MCA's attention immediately.

In reply to questions on the illegal immigrants, Mr

Tan said that the problem was being attended to by Labour Minister Datuk Lee Kim Sai.

However, he said that there should be a compromise on the issue because the country was facing a shortage of labour.

Mr Tan said the MCA was not a party to the formulation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) as this was done when the country was run by the National Operations Council (NOC).

To a question on whether the MCA would decide to iron out its differences with the Barisan Nasional Government before it continued with the partnership, Mr Tan said that it was a long process to settle the outstanding issues.

He added that there was no question of the MCA pulling out from the Barisan Nasional just to settle these issues.

On religious problems, Mr Tan said that the MCA had studied the Susie Teoh case thoroughly.

He said that the MCA had decided to urge the Government to amend all ambiguities in the Constitution to avoid a repetition of such a case.

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CSO: 4200/1263

MCA TO PURSUE POLITICAL EQUALITY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 30 Jun 86 p 2

[Text]

THE MCA has put the eradication of political disparities and imbalances as its priority objective and will pursue the course at every opportunity available, no matter how difficult it is.

MCA deputy president Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik said the struggle will ensure every citizen belongs to an equitable and democratic society where no ethnic group can claim or be seen to have a monopoly of power or influence.

Opening an MCA political convention yesterday, Dr Ling noted that the Chinese community must expect to face resistance to their demands for a fair share of the political power structure.

He said there will be attempts to obstruct reforms in the civil service where the top positions are increasingly made the monopoly of one ethnic group.

Dr Ling argued that rational Malay leaders must realise that the lack of adequate non-Malay participation in the civil service not only at leadership but at all levels and the token inclusion of non-Malays in the armed forces and the police deprive the nation of the non-Malays' contribution in these essential services.

He pledged that the MCA will work constructively to ensure that the concept of power sharing among the various races is reflected in all levels of administration.

The party's Institute of Strategic Analysis and Policy Research is currently engaged in

analysing Malaysia's political and constitutional developments and providing bold strategies and policies that are relevant to the interests of Malaysian Chinese.

The institute's recommendations will touch on crucial components of the political structure including the drawing up of electoral constituencies, Cabinet and the civil service.

One of these recommendations calls for a dialogue among all interested groups and individuals who can help identify other unjust elements and begin the process of reforms of the Malaysian political structure.

Touching on the issue of national culture, Dr Ling stressed that culture cannot be legislated, neither can it be manufactured.

"Here we have fought a long battle against the cultural chauvinists and bureaucrats who have arrogantly taken upon themselves to decide what the national culture policy of the country should be," he added.

There are various races, religions and culture in Malaysia's plural society. National cultural goals and policy have to be defined in the light of the constitutional rights of all Malaysian citizens, irrespective of race, equality before the law, to non-discrimination on the ground of race and descent and their right of every person to profess and practice his religion, Dr Ling added.

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CSO: 4200/1263

MCA FAVORS DEREGULATION OF ECONOMY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 30 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Khalid Jaafar]

[Text]

MCA-controlled ministries in the Government will carry out programmes to deregulate the economy where it makes sense to do so, the party's Legal Bureau chairman Datuk Kok Wee Kiat said.

The MCA recognises that the Malaysian economy is over-regulated, he said. Every person should be free to engage in any business or to employ his skills without undue governmental restrictions so long as he complies with the laws of the country.

Over-regulation of the economy stifles growth and, worse, promotes corruption, Datuk Kok said in a paper presented at an MCA political convention yesterday.

To enable the MCA to undertake such tasks, the party is determined to move towards a more effective representation

in the Government and it has called for a more balanced public service.

Datuk Kok said the MCA has set up the National Participation Unit (NPU) to monitor the implementation of Government policies to ensure fair opportunities for all Malaysians in every sector of the economy.

He stressed the importance for the MCA to monitor the implementation of any policies so that Chinese rights and interests are not infringed upon.

To monitor such implementation, it is necessary for the MCA to collect data from all sectors

in the country. The data must be updated constantly to ensure that the MCA makes the correct decision in all matters pertaining to the Malaysian Chinese.

For analysis and projections, MCA has set up an Institute for Strategic Analysis and Policy Research (Insap). It has full-time and part-time employees in addition to a resource base of more than 30 academicians, professionals and experts.

On Chinese education, Datuk Kok said the MCA will sink or swim with Chinese primary education. The rights of parents and guardians to decide what type of education, religious or otherwise, their children are to have is entrenched in the Federal Constitution.

Another speaker at the convention, Mr Micheal Yeoh Oon Kheng, said an analysis of the constituency delineation exercises since Independence has shown that an unequal weightage has been accorded to rural constituencies.

This is a vital political fact the Chinese community must recognise. And the community must work constructively to overcome this structural weakness, he added.

Mr Yeoh, who is the director of Insap, said that based on the latest delineation exercise, it is difficult for the opposition to deny the Barisan Nasional the two-thirds majority in the Dewan Rakyat.

To do so, the opposition will need to win 60 of the 176 parliamentary seats in the country. With both Parti Bersatu Sabah and Usno in the Barisan it is unlikely that the opposition can win many seats in Sabah and Sarawak.

Even if the opposition can win four to five parliamentary seats in Sabah and Sarawak, they still need to win 55 seats in Peninsular Malaysia which is equivalent to four out of every 10 seats.

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MCA OPPOSES UNILATERAL NEP EXTENTION

Penang THE STAR in English 30 Jun 86 p 3

[Text]

THE MCA will not agree to any unilateral decision to extend the New Economic Policy (NEP), said party central committee member Wong Mook Leong.

He said the MCA would continue to monitor the remaining years of implementation of the policy.

Mr Wong, who is organising chairman of the convention, said that more and more people were apprehensive and concerned over their future, particularly over the implementation of the NEP.

He said the MCA supported the NEP but was concerned about its implementation.

While the MCA would not agree to any decision to extend the NEP, it supported moves to further deregulate the Malaysian economy and ensure redressal of inequalities wherever they occurred, he said.

In this regard, he added, the MCA welcomed Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba's assurance that the widest possible consultation would be carried out before any decision was taken on the NEP.

Mr Wong, who is also party publicity and political education bureau chief, said that the MCA would continue to ensure

that the legitimate interests of the Chinese community would be upheld.

He added that the new MCA leadership had set about its task with newfound zeal since coming into office last November.

"We have delivered what we promised. We have made the MCA more open, accountable and democratic," he said.

The reformed MCA was poised to take on new challenges and to provide a more active leadership to the Malaysian Chinese community, he said.

He added that the party hoped to provide a responsible and responsive leadership that would channel the anger and unhappiness of the Chinese community into constructive purposes.

The political convention, he said, was not aimed at creating wonders beyond 1990 but hoped to produce a better future "for ourselves and for our children".

He urged participants to take advantage of the convention to vent their frustrations, put forward their criticisms and offer their suggestions.

The MCA believed that the people's suggestions would be valuable in the formulation of the party's policies and programmes, Mr Wong said.

/12828  
CSO: 4200/1263

MALAYSIA

DEPUTY HOME MINISTER ISSUES WARNING TO RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT

Penang THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Sun. — The Government will not hesitate to use the Internal Security Act against the members of the controversial Al-Arqam Foundation if their activities are found to be against Islamic principles.

Deputy Home Minister Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said: "We have done it before and we will do it again if religious fanatics and deviationists continue their undesirable movements."

"There will be no compromise on matters that threaten national security.

"We know of the foundation's activities. It is said to have indulged in wrongful Islamic teachings," he told reporters after his visit to the Kangar police station yesterday.

He said the Religious Division of the Prime Minister's Department was investigating the foundation's activities and his Ministry would decide on what to do after the investigations.

"Organisations that tend to divide Muslims are deemed national threats. We may also consider de-registering them," he said.

/12828

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GOVERNMENT UNIT TO MONITOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Penang THE STAR in English 7 Jul 86 p 7

[Text]

KAJANG, Sun. — The Islamic Affairs Division of the Prime Minister's Department has set up a unit to co-ordinate *tarekat* (religious order) movements in the country.

Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Dr Yusof Noor said today the unit would also identify negative *tarekat* movements.

"If left unchecked, the spread of deviationist teachings will go out of control," he said after opening the general meeting of the Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama Maahad Hamidiah Parent-Teacher Association.

He added that through the unit, several activities, such as open discussions and meetings, would be held for those interested in spiritual matters.

Earlier in his speech, Dr Yusof stressed the importance of monitoring spiritual development of students in schools.

He urged school authorities not to allow Islamic activities to go on without proper supervision.

Dr Yusof said such activities could cause a split among Muslims after the students had completed their studies.

"With increasing material development, there is also increasing need for strengthening spiritual development with proper guidance," he said. — Bernama.

/12828  
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HOME MINISTRY BANS CONTROVERSIAL BOOK

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — The Home Ministry has banned the book *Hadith — A Re-evaluation* by former Parti Sosialis Rakyat Malaysia (PSRM) chairman Kassim Ahmad.

A brief statement issued by the Ministry at 3pm today stated that it had studied the book as well as the controversy surrounding it.

"To safeguard the interest of the people and the country, the Ministry has banned it," it said.

Since its publication about two months ago, the book has drawn a lot of attention from various parties, especially religious authorities which denounced its content as contrary to the teachings of Islam.

Since last month, several States namely Selangor, Perak, Pahang and Sabah, had banned the book, which had been sold widely in bookshops in the country.

Today, the Islamic Affairs Councils of Terengganu and Johore took a similar stand.

The former reminded Muslims that rejecting the *hadith* was against the Islamic faith and those found distributing, possessing, reading and disseminating the contents of the book could be charged under Section 147 of the State Islamic Administration Law.

In PENANG, Encik Kassim Ahmad said tonight that he would appeal to the Government as soon as possible to lift the ban.

He attributed the pressure exerted by "some opportunist politicians, theologians and Pas" for the cause of the ban.

"It is not the severity of the book, but rather the lies and dispositions spread by intolerant theologians and opportunist politicians with blind followers", he told the Press at his residence in Jalan Gajah here.

Encik Kassim said the Government should have acted first against these groups before imposing the ban on the book.

"The Government should have the contents debated to stop these lies and distortion of the book," he said. — Bernama

/12828  
CSO: 4200/1263

JAPANESE FIRM TO SET UP CHEMICAL PLANT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES 3 Jul 86 p 10

[Text]

TOKYO, Wed. - One of the world's biggest producers of titanium dioxide, Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha (ISK), will invest 30 billion yen (\$462 million) in a new plant in Singapore.

The investment will be in two phases. Under the first phase — a 17 billion yen investment — the plant with a capacity of 36,000 tonnes a year will open in Jurong in 1989 and employ 200 workers.

When the second phase, costing 13 billion yen, will start will depend on future economic conditions, but the plant then will produce 72,000 tonnes of titanium dioxide a year and employ 280 workers. Titanium dioxide pigments are used for making paint.

The company will be fully incorporated in Singapore and be fully owned by ISK.

### Tax relief

Announcing the decision in Osaka yesterday, ISK president Kenzo Ishihara said the proposed plant will become the world's third-largest chloride-processed titanium dioxide plant.

Mr Ishihara said that several factors prompted the company to select Singapore as a base for its operations in Southeast Asia.

"Southeast Asia is an important market. At present, 80 per cent of our exports go to Southeast Asia. The company has been looking for an overseas location for a new plant in view of our global marketing strategy and the recent rise in the value of the yen.

"Studies were made of several locations in Southeast Asia and ISK finally decided on Singapore."

He said Singapore was picked because of the good cooperation the company received from the Singapore government.

Furthermore, he said, Singapore had a free trade and capital transaction system.

"Political stability and the availability of highly skilled workers make Singapore an ideal manufacturing and business base," he added.

A Singapore Economic Development Board official said yesterday steps had been taken to provide the proposed project with tax relief for 10 years.

"The company has also been offered cheaper utilities. The land for the plant will be leased and construction work is expected to begin this year," he said.

At present, ISK produces 70,000 tonnes of titanium dioxide for Japan's domestic market and 50,000 tonnes for export. — ST

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CSO: 4200/1263

PHILIPPINES

COMMUNIST LEADERS DISCUSS VIEWS WITH BUSINESS DAY

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "Peace Is a 'Theoretical Possibility'"]

[Text]

Peace between the government and the insurgents continues to be viewed by responsible representatives of the extreme left as a "theoretical possibility." But is a coalition government, that is to say, joint rule by representatives of workers, peasants, the bourgeoisie, capitalists also a "theoretical possibility?"

If ceasefire negotiations push through, the National Democratic Front, (NDF) the umbrella organization of the underground movement and the communists' official negotiator, political settlement, to the insurgents, may ultimately mean the sharing of political power with the present government.

If the "theoretical possibility" becomes a reality, theirs will have to be a minority representation "because the Aquino government is in place. But for the present, we are looking for some way out of the impasse." This was the view expressed by three top-ranking communist leaders during an

interview conducted over the weekend by *Business Day* at a guerrilla camp in the mountain ranges of Bicol.

**STEP FORWARD.** The projected peace negotiations are looked upon by the officers of the extreme left as a step forward, but only if the talks are held on a national level. Regional talks, the laying down of arms and the surrender of arms to government are out of the question, according to Antonio Zumel, Satur Ocampo and Jose Luneta, who asked to be referred as "responsible officers" of the communist organization.

"Peace talks on regional levels are divisive," says Satur Ocampo, the NDF emissary.

Antonio Zumel, a newsman who went underground when martial law was declared and is now an important communist party leader, explains why the communist underground organization won't lay down their arms. "The only defense of the masses are

the arms of the NPA. If we lay down our arms, the exploiting class will just come back and regain whatever they might have lost."

And to the extreme left, the gains are manifold. The NDF-CPP-NPA's minimum program of its "genuine revolutionary land reform program has been implemented. The share of the tenants has been increased. There has been a reduction of land rent and in some areas, "technical confiscation" has been realized as some lands have been taken over by 'people's organizations'."

"Even the NDF program has been adjusted to accommodate landlords who are supportive of the maximum program," Jose "Pepe" Luneta, a high-ranking member of the CPP's central party committee, said.

**IMMEDIATE CONCERN.** But Zumel adds that what is more important is for both parties to address the problems of our society. "(President) Cory (Aquino) acknow-

ledges that the root of our problems is structural. She says she wants to address the root of the problem. What we should do is to get together, jointly, with cooperation on both sides, and in good faith address the problems of our society."

Satur Ocampo adds, "We are now looking for a settlement to the problem without the full revolutionary method and program we advocate. It will have to be an accommodation to what government wants and the government accommodating to some of what we want. A common ground should be found. Supposing we agree on the implementation of any aspect of any program that we agree upon or we agree to help implement an aspect of the program the Aquino government offers, there should be a mechanism through which we can join recommendations."

As for the ceasefire, Jose Luneta looks upon this as one that is mutually agreed upon and means just that — "tigil ang putukan. Walang patayan," and a search for a political solution during that period of negotiations.

Is a peaceful, political solution to the problem possible and are peace talks between the leftist guerrillas and the government under way? The Manila dailies reported Saturday that, according to Mrs. Aquino, peace negotiations between emissaries of the government and the NDF-CPP-NPA were already in progress and that proposals for regional ceasefire were under study. But this was denied by communist leaders during

the interview last Saturday. Ocampo told *Business Day* that ceasefire talks had not even begun. "The government has not told us officially who its emissary is. How can the talks be underway? All we know at the moment is that a Cabinet minister will serve as emissary."

**CONSULTATION.** On the part of the communist organization, however, consultations with the party cadres, the NPA, its militia and the peasant organizations have started. The question of a ceasefire agreement has been tossed to the peasantry through consultative discussions. The issue is thoroughly discussed and free debate is encouraged by party members. Whatever consensus is arrived at is relayed to the party. "At this point, we are still at that preliminary stage," Ocampo told *Business Day*.

At one such consultative meeting *Business Day* was invited to listen in. Party members and sympathizers voiced the opinion that a ceasefire agreement may not be the solution to the problems they face. They also claimed that while government speaks of peace, it nevertheless continues to step up its counter-insurgency operations. The ICHDF (Integrated Civilian Home Defense Forces), as claimed by them, is still intact and fighting between the NPA and the armed forces has not abated. For the peasants present, the general sentiment was that the Aquino government has done no-

thing in the past four months to alleviate their condition. In that camp, the consensus seemed to be that of ignoring the ceasefire proposals and continuing with armed struggle as a solution to the problems of society.

The AFP and the ICHDF are sore points with the armed left and its peasants-sympathizers. How are hostilities between the armed groups expected to vanish?

"Perhaps what is needed is a total re-orientation process for the AFP," says Zumel. "But from what we hear, the AFP is being strengthened for counter-insurgency purposes to maintain the present system. That means physically suppressing the New People's Army and all other armed opposition forces."

But from government's view, isn't suppression of all armed opposition forces necessary for the defense and protection of the state?

**HIDDEN GOV'T.** That, to Zumel, is a matter of interpretation. "Ours is generally referred to as the hidden government. This may be hidden to the state, but to the people out here in the consolidated areas, the government is not hidden. Ours is the actual government."

A CPP official takes a slightly different slant. "We may be jumping much too forward, but I think it (the ceasefire agreement) will ultimately get to a point where part of the military solution to the problem is precisely that — re-

orientation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and maintaining the integrity of the New People's Army and either putting it in a coordinated relationship with the new reformed armed forces or integrating it as a group.

"Of course there has to be a political basis for such an arrangement and that would be in terms of a political settlement that would be arrived at between the Cory government and the NDF, (one) that would partake the character of a coalition government."

The idea, party officials said, has already been floated and reactions have been received. "President Aquino has already stated that she will not have communists in her government, that

coalition is not acceptable. These are publicly stated positions. But we believe that if we are able to lay down the basis why it is a necessary solution to the problem, it would be understood in a different light. Reason must prevail and then we can arrive at a negotiated solution."

Luneta says: "We have to go through a process whereby positions are clarified. First, we must establish the sincerity of the parties that want to talk and negotiate. Then, after that has been established, what do we talk about? Here is our program and we want this to be open to the people and we want this, our program, to be considered by the government. The government has its

own program. *Saan ba puwede tayong magsalubong diyan?* . . . but definitely, we are open to the possibility of a ceasefire." He jokingly adds, "We won't ask the AFP to lay down its arms."

**ELUSIVE PEACE.** Is peace possible? The party officials seem to think it is possible, now that the channels of communications are open. They see certain solutions to the impasse. But these may not be the answers government has in mind, making peace elusive once again.

Can there ever be a meeting of the minds? The government sees insurgency as a problem. But the other side sees it as something else. Zumel stresses: "Insurgency is not the problem. It is the solution."

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PHILIPPINES

CACHO-OLIVARES ANALYZES 'STUPIDITY' OF MILITARY COUP

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 4

[ "My Cup of Tea" by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "A Grave Mistake" ]

[Text]

Rumors of an impending coup d'etat reached me just as I was getting ready to leave for the Bicol peninsula to keep my appointment with some communist guerrilla leaders. My initial reaction was to debunk the rumors. But one generally does not ignore rumors such as this just like that. Most often, one tries to find out how much fire there is, behind all that smoke.

But if a coup was indeed in the making, I thought it the most stupid move the military establishment could ever make.

Admittedly, a military-led coup can be successfully implemented by particular groups in the armed forces. But even if a coup is carried out, replacing the Aquino government with a junta, how long can that junta hold on to political power without the support of the Filipino people? And how long before another coup ousts the junta, replacing it with another and yet another junta?

If there is one important lesson we learned during the February revolution, it is that no government can stay in power too long if it does not have popular support.

Will the military junta, installed by a coup, have that popular support?

The military establishment may have been lulled into believing that, because of the role the military reformists played in that uprising, the Filipino people have nothing but love and praise for the Armed Forces of the Philippines as the "true protectors" of the people. When euphoria was at its highest, following the ouster of Mr. Marcos, many were in a forgiving and loving mood. People were ready to forgive and forget the abuses and atrocities committed by the military. People were ready to take to their bosom Juan Ponce-Enrile, Fidel Ramos and all other soldiers, loyalists and rebels. They were the prodigal sons, and they were now behind the people's cause. They had become one with the people.

Unfortunately, euphoria never lasts that long, nor do impressions and sentiments. Reformists soldiers who enjoyed public admiration and adulation during the first few weeks after the revolution are now being scrutinized in a different light. Why do they continue to be so political in their orientation? Why, after vowing to institute reforms within their establishment, and pledging obedience to their commander-in-chief, do they continue to treat Juan Ponce-Enrile and Fidel Ramos as their true commanders-in-chief? Why do some reformists even threaten to "wipe out" all the left-

leaners and those whom they perceive as communists in the Aquino government? Why does Juan Ponce-Enrile say, "If they fire me, the President should talk to my boys?" Why do some in the military float the idea to newsmen that if Enrile is thrown out of the Cabinet, a coup will follow? Is the entire military behind Juan Ponce-Enrile? I have grave doubts.

If the rumors of the coup alarmed a lot of people, it was perhaps more because the persistent actuations and statements from some in the military establishment have fueled that belief. Juan Ponce Enrile may shrug the rumors away, but he is there in Ilokandia, being hailed as the new Apo by his friend Farinas. Gen. Fidel Ramos may call the rumors "pure fantasy, speculation and exaggeration." Are they all that, really?

The possibility exists that some officers and men, not too happy with the Aquino government's handling of the insurgency problem, or with the style and manner that Mrs. Aquino has been giving out promotions to officers, have toyed with the idea of a coup d' etat. As a matter of record, many had toyed with such an idea even before Mrs. Aquino was installed

into power. And their initial plans did not include Mrs. Aquino.

Certainly there are officers and men, both reformists and loyalists, who would rather have a military junta in power, instead of a civilian government led by Mrs. Aquino. And the "success" the military had a taste of during the February uprising could have gone into some heads. If they did it once, under a tight strongman rule, they may feel that they can do it again, more easily, under what they perhaps perceive as a weak leadership.

But lest some officers totally forget, Mrs. Aquino, while she may be perceived as "weak, indecisive and vacillating," continues to retain massive and popular support. And one should not conveniently ignore the "cause-oriented groups" and the "yellows" who have neither sat back to watch events as passive observers nor disbanded after Mrs. Aquino was installed as President. They are still a major force to reckon with.

These are the same groups that will refuse and oppose a military coup and a junta. These are the same groups who have expressed apprehension and uneasiness over the retention of Juan Ponce-Enrile as Aquino's defense chief. These

are the same groups who are willing to do battle with the Marcos loyalists. They have invested too much for the sake of freedom and democracy.

And if a coup takes place, there will be an organized withdrawal of support for the military. Whatever gains the military has made since the February revolution will have been lost. The military will once again be viewed as power-mad, the murderers of democracy and as oppressors of the people.

If one really thinks about it, what possible and plausible reasons can the military give the people for staging a coup? To give democracy a chance? But democracy has all the chance in the world to grow under the Aquino government. To give us freedom? We already have that. To "save us from the jaws of communism?" But a military junta in power will precisely lead us right smack into the jaws of communism. It was during Marcos's military rule that the Communist Party membership grew by leaps and bounds. Military rule or brute force is not the answer to our insurgency problem.

The faster the military establishment realizes this, the better it is for a fledgling democracy to grow in wisdom and strength.

/9317  
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## PHILIPPINES

### PAPER VIEWS MAGNITUDE OF ILLITERACY PROBLEM

Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Bernabe B. Paguio: "1.2M Illiterate Filipinos Pose a Challenge"]

[Text]

Eradicating illiteracy in the Philippines remains a daunting challenge to the country's education program.

In a recent survey, the education ministry counted a total of 1,279,768 illiterates in all regions, topped by Western Mindanao with 182,288, followed by Central Mindanao, 140,790, and Southern Tagalog, 138,057.

The rest of the count: Western Visayas, 131,403; Central Visayas, 129,124; Eastern Visayas, 104,885; Southern Mindanao, 94,405; Northern Mindanao, 75,626; Cagayan Valley, 69,098; Ilocos region, 63,668; Bicol region, 61,025; Central Luzon, 48,730; and Metro Manila, 48,260.

To teach these individuals how to read and write is the goal of the ministry's program for functional literacy launched by the nonformal education office. The campaign has to reach also a bigger target group — 1,301,318 semi-literates or those who can read and write very little of English or the local dialect.

"The existence of about 2.5 million illiterates and semi-literates is a challenge that merits more serious efforts of our ministry..." said the then education minister Onofre D. Corpuz a few years ago as he underscored the promotion and development of functional literacy as

one of the major areas of concern of nonformal education.

No matter how gargantuan, the task has to be done in the face of official findings that communism gains ground, and diseases tend to become prevalent in places where ignorance is widespread.

Also, illiteracy has been pinpointed as one of the primary causes of low economic productivity, high unemployment, insufficient food supply and poor health conditions. These are the four leading problems of developing countries today, according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

"The map of illiteracy, in fact, coincides almost exactly with the map of poverty," the UNDP said as it urged Third World governments to redouble their efforts at lowering their national illiteracy rates.

In 1983, Corpuz also pointed out: "Of all the pupils who enter Grade 1, only 75% make it to Grade IV and 66% make it to Grade VI... In terms of possible actual figures, out of one million who enroll in Grade 1, only 660,000 reach Grade VI..."

That leaves 340,000 pupils — out of one million in one year — who would eventually slip back to illiteracy or semi-literacy, according to official estimates.

More recently, the ministry reported: "There is an urgent need for the educational system to be more concerned with the out-of-school population, which consists of children in the age group of 6 to 14."

These are children who are not enrolled in Grade 1, those who dropped out in the first five grades in the elementary course and those who have not come back to school years after having dropped out, according to the ministry.

Added to these are the thousands who cannot continue schooling due to the present economic crisis: "The children of the unemployed or underemployed, those who live in urban slums, and those in the rural areas who dropped out of school because they cannot afford the high cost of transportation and other incidental school expenses," the ministry stressed.

This is the overall picture of how domestic economic instability is causing a slowdown in the fight against illiteracy in many developing countries, based on UNDP studies.

The findings show that there are about 800 million people in the world today who cannot read and write. A great majority of them are found in Third World countries like the Philippines.

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CSO: 4200/1254

## PHILIPPINES

### COTABATO EDITORIAL HOPES FOR 'TRULY NATIONALIST' CONSTITUTION

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Truly Nationalist Chapter"]

[Text]

In 90 days, the Filipino people can expect a new Constitution. What kind of Constitution will it be?

During the 90 days or more that the Constitutional Commission is framing the new charter, the body is expected to consult the people regularly regarding the different provisions. What they expect the Constitution to be, the people can suggest to the Commission during these regular consultations.

*What must the new Constitution be?*

The Constitution must be new, not a mere rehash of the 1973 Constitution. While the Commission can adopt the good features of the 1935 and the 1973 charters, the New Constitution must embody provisions to make the Philippines truly independent, politically and economically. Such independence is the true measure of the sovereignty of any people.

When the Philippines got its political independence from the

United States in 1946, it was next to Japan in economy and other aspects of development. Forty years later, it became last in the ranks of ASEAN nations. Economically, the Philippines had become more and more dependent on the United States and on foreign investors and loan assistance. Philippine political independence has become a farce.

The policies enunciated in the New Constitution must shape a truly independent Philippines, politically and economically, and provide for a government mechanism most suited to the realization of these policies. The principles and policies in the 1973 Constitution (Articles II, XIV and XV), although appearing nationalist, can certainly be improved.

As the policies are centered on sovereignty, the commissioners must guard against vulnerability to Communism as they may avoid subservience to the West. The tendency today, as a reaction to "colonialism", is strong toward

the left. A truly nationalist path must be open to international friendship, alliances and cooperation. The Filipino nation must remain sovereign, proud of their identity and heritage in the community of nations.

The New Constitution must spell out clearly the rights and duties of the Filipinos under a free and democratic society and provide a mechanism to guarantee the respect for the rights and the performance of the duties. The country plunged to a grave crisis not just because rights were abused and violated but as much because the people shirked in their fulfillment of their duties including their fundamental duties to uphold and protect their rights.

Only 50 Filipinos are directly involved in the actual writing of the New Constitution. But in groups and individually, the Filipinos must communicate to the Commission what they want the New Constitution to be.

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COLUMNIST VIEWS ECONOMIC ISSUES IN COTABATO

Cotabato City THE MINDANAO CROSS in English 14 Jun 86 pp 4, 9

[ "What's Up" column by Manuel C. Concepcion: "Economic Miracle in Cotabato" ]

[Text]

After reading a news item in a national daily a few weeks ago about the proposal of Region XII Officer-in-charge and Governor Zacaria Candao on the MINTEX operation, my first reaction was: What, in the world, is the good youthful governor up to? Isn't it that the Aquino administration is heading for privatization of existing government business and corporations?

But after reassessing and deliberating the value of the proposal to the economic upliftment of the inhabitants in Cotabato City and Maguindanao, then I had second thoughts.

The change of attitude was primarily precipitated by the earlier announcement of the Trade Minister that the quota for the garment export industry will be spread out to the provinces. Of course, this is based on the premise that there are existing garment factories in these provincial areas. Since Cotabato has one, then maybe MJNTEx can avail of some allocations.

The governor may be right in proposing for the management and operation of the textile firm. If he manages it strictly like a private business enterprise without any political considerations, then he may just spur the right economic activity in the area at the right time. For it is a fact that in the provinces of Bulacan and Laguna where garment and textile factories abound, the local residents are greatly benefited by the upsurge of export demands for Philippine-made garments and knitted-sweaters.

In Sta. Maria and Taal, Bulacan and Sta. Rosa, Laguna, one commonly sees high-speed sewing and embroidery machines in private homes whose residents accept sub-contracting from these garment factories. It is a cottage industry in these areas. Economic activity should be foremost in the program of the Candao administration. When the majority of the residents are busy earning a decent living in order to taste

the little conveniences of life, then peace and order is not a pain in the neck.

If I remember right, the once-empire province of Cotabato which was at one time producing about 20-25 million cattans of rice in the late sixties and early seventies prior to Martial Law, did not have the insurgency problem that has plagued the country side. Most reports that we read in the Cross during that time were either on "cattle rustling" or "political feuds" which could be easily handled by the PC.

At that time, the road network and other infrastructures were not as magnificent as they are today. Yet, Cotabato then was known as the other rice granary of the Philippines.

\* \* \*

Cotabato City and its environs need a drastic economic change. At this time when it has a modern domestic airport, a multi-million shipping port, an eastern and southern concrete-road networks.

economic inducement should not be a problem.

But when this writer visited Cotabato via Davao last December and purposely took the national highway route to see physical change particularly in Muslim municipalities starting from Pagalungan up to Nuling, there hardly is any substantial physical economic change, except the starch factory which has been in the area for the last 10 years. The same uncultivated vacant lands which one sees during the past 20 years or so, are still the usual sights.

If one compares the vast rich uncultivated lands that Cotabato has to that of the sun-parched lowlands of La Union particularly during the dry season, one sees a great difference. But in La Union, they turned these areas into land producing all varieties of grapes. So along the highway before San Fernando, there are makeshift nipa stalls selling three varieties of grapes at P80.00 per kilo.

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CSO: 4200/1254

PHILIPPINES

LOCAL MILITARY AUTHORITIES OPPOSE SCRAPPING CHDF

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text]

Local military authorities yesterday said the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) program has been modified with a new concept of organization to preclude the recurrence of past abuses.

Recom 7 chief Col. Edgardo M. Abenina, in a statement released through Capt. Inocencio G. Sanchez, Recom 7 PC-INP spokesman, said the paramilitary unit being the first line of defense, is necessary in the barangay.

He said the CHDF has proven to be effective in the current counter insurgency campaign adding that the barangay people cannot be left unprotected from subversive terrorist activities.

The dismantling of the CHDF would in fact endanger the lives of innocent civilians in the barangays.

He said there are even common criminal elements here that rides on the noriety of NPA

and threatened barangay people for money.

The scrapping of CHDF in effect would endanger the peace and order in the barangay level, Sanchez quoted Abenina as saying.

On the other hand, Col. Romulo Querubin, Regional Unified Command 7 chief earlier said that paramilitary units will be organized only in areas where their services are welcomed by the people.

In Bohol lastweek, there were resolutions passed during a multi-sectoral dialogue asking for the retention of CHDF and creation of additional militiamen, Abenina said.

In the selection of new CHDF members under the new concept, a committee was organized and headed by the town or city mayor, with parish priests, police station commander, the PC commander, barangay captains where the applicant comes from, as members. — (PC-INP/RPIO-CRIG7)

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CSO: 4200/1254

PHILIPPINES

COTABATO PC-INP COMMANDER REVIEWS CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rudy Calansingin]

[Text]

The PC-INP provincial commander and police superintendent of Cotabato Province, Major Renato Santos met Wednesday with top lieutenants of MNLF central Cotabato chieftain Salamat "Boy" Hassim to review the ceasefire agreement drawn up in Lanao in order to amend certain provisions not applicable to the MNLF ceasefire situations in the Cotabato province area.

Major Santos said there is ceasefire agreement between the forces of Salamat Hassim all military units in Cotabato province but certain matters must be categorically delineated regarding the movement of MNLF men and that of the armed forces especially during hot pursuit. There is, he said, a ceasefire monitoring committee composed of the military, the police and MNLF designating ceasefire areas.

According to Maj. Santos, the MNLF group of Salamat Hassim has agreed to take care of fleeing criminals coming to their territory provided pursuing military troopers do not enter designated ceasefire areas while in hot pursuit.

Regarding NPA rebels, Maj. Santos said there is also cease-

fire with them. It must be recalled that some 32 NPA rebels under Comdr. Bintoy surrendered to Maj. Santos last month. Comdr. Bentoy's NPA band operated in Cotabato province and in the adjoining areas of Davao City.

The new Cotabato PC-INP provincial commander said the next program he will tackle is the peace and order council of the province. He commented that the new municipal OIC's in the province should be briefed on the provisions of executive order 1012, 1027 and 1040 regarding their supervision over the integrated national police.

He said former local chief executives in Region 12 were already acquainted with their responsibilities over the INP.

Maj. Santos said that if the provisions of the said executive orders have been taken by the city mayors and provincial governors in their five-day orientation seminars called by Pres. Cory Aquino, what they would do is to conduct echo seminars to municipal chief executives.

Peace and order situations in Cotabato province have gone back to normal after the February revolution which carried Pres. Cory Aquino to power,

Maj. Santos said. He explained he was not designated provincial commander because he is a member of the reformist in the armed forces.

"This is long overdue" he quipped referring to his designation.

Major Santos was with the operations of RECOM 12 prior to his designation as provincial commander of Cot. province. He was with the PC Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) in Davao City before his assignment with Recom 12.

Although he was prominently figured in the second day of the military revolt in Camps Crame and Aguinaldo, Maj. Santos shied from discussing about the incident.

Maj. Santos led the second batch of Recom 12 military reformist contingent dispatched by then Recom 12 commander Brig. Gen. Rodrigo S. Gutang to support the beleaguered po-

tions of Gen. Fidel V. Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce-Enrile.

The first batch led by Maj. Bebit was immediately rounded up and taken to Fort Bonifacio by the Marcos loyalists troops when the PAL plane hijacked by the group landed at the Manila domestic airport.

Maj. Santos followed with the second batch aboard a C-130 military air transport with a V-120 armored tank on board and landed at the end of the airstrip at the Manila International Airport. From there he linked up with Gen. Ramos but was told to stay put and secure the MIA.

The troops of Maj. Santos also liberated the group of Maj. Bebit thrown into the dungeon in Fort Bonifacio by the Marcos loyalists.

Maj. Bebit said they were treated worst than war criminals at Fort Bonifacio.

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CSO: 4200/1254

PHILIPPINES

NPA TAXATION PROMPTS RECOMMENDATION TO CLOSE LOGGING

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 25 Jun 86 p 3

[Text]

Tuguegarao, Cagayan Defense Juan Ponce Enrile Friday said he will recommend to president Aquino the immediate suspension of all logging operations in Cagayan to cut off the rebels' main source of "Tong" collection.

Enrile's recommendation drew spontaneous support from all acting governors and mayors of region 2 who attended the Regional Peace and Order Council Meeting (RPOC) here. The conference was presided over by Enrile in his capacity as national POC chairman.

Enrile was told by Brig. Manuel Ribo, chief of the Regional Unified Command (RUC) 2, that the New People's Army (NPA) has already collected 3.4 million pesos as "Tax Money" from logging operators since Jan. 1 this

year up to the present.

The NPA's target is to collect from six to 12 million pesos this year.

The rebels have made logging companies in region 2 their milking cow to boost their finances.

The Defense Chief said the suspension of logging operations "will dry up the financial support of the NPA."

The suspension, if it would be approved by the president, "will last for a reasonable period of time," he said. (MORE)

"Let us see what will happen next," Enrile Added.

Enrile castigated those loggers who are in cahoots with the rebels by contributing huge amount of money to the underground movement.

He assured around 3,000 families in Cagayan who derive their income as logging wor-

kers that they would not be displaced when the suspension of logging operations takes effect.

According to Ribo, the NPA demands 50,000 pesos for each Bulldozer used by loggers another 15,000 pesos for each logging Truck and 5,000 pesos for each Chainsaw.

Enrile also noted that most of the bigtime loggers in Cagayan, his hometown, come from other places.

What also irked the defense minister is that these logging operators sub-lease their contracts to others, who in turn hire workers from Batangas, Bulacan and other provinces other than Cagayan.

Enrile said this is quite unfair because people from Cagayan are not directly benefited of their own Natural Resources. (PNA)

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CSO: 4200/1254

WITNESS LINKS GENERAL, NOT NPA TO POLICEMAN'S MURDER

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text]

A retired general and former commander of the constabulary command in Central Visayas was linked to the murder of a Mandaue city policeman in Ibabao, Estancia, Mandaue city the other day.

The slain policeman, Pfc. Nicacio Diano, 43, was riding on his motorcycle on his way to the city hall when fired at by two armed men.

In an exclusive interview with the VH team last night, a person who claimed to be a former member of what he called "fake NPA" operating in Mandaue city strongly disagreed to speculations advanced by some quarters that the policeman was executed by the New People's Army.

Last night's interview was facilitated by a top government official inside a well guarded house somewhere in Metro Cebu. Both the names of the informant and the government official were withheld by VH for security reason.

According to the informant, the men responsible in the killing of Pfc. Diano were not members of the Sparrow Unit of the NPA as suggested but those belonging to an armed group organized by a PC general. He

would not divulge the name of the PC official but hinted he once served in Central Visayas region.

He said the killing of Diano was a retaliation of the group after one of its members was killed in a gunbattle with authorities in a Mandaue city barangay few days ago.

He said he became a member of the group for four years but decided to desert it after the leader killed "my relative" who was also one of the members. The group, he said, was mainly involved in giving protection to big establishments which agreed to offer "protection money."

The informant claimed that the group was under instruction to create a "war-like" atmosphere in order to have a semblance of an NPA-controlled area. To justify this, he said, the members collected taxes, discouraged people from supporting the government and executed those who refused to listen to their pleas. "I can even pinpoint the triggerman in the slaying of the policeman," he told the VH team as he pledged to fully cooperate in the ongoing investigation conducted by the authorities.

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PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

AQUINO TO NAME NEW COMELEC COMMISSIONERS--President Corazon Aquino is expected to announce this week the six new members of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] who will succeed the Marcos-appointed commissioners. According to Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco, the Comelec reshuffle is urgently necessary to prevent efforts of Marcos loyalists in the Comelec to sabotage the new government. He added that the new Comelec composition will lead to clean and orderly elections. Cuenco also asked the president to elect a Cebuano as commissioner. He refused, however, to reveal his name. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Jul 86 HK] /6662

'SLIM CHANCE' OF GOVERNMENT-NPA RECONCILIATION--There is only a slim chance of reconciliation between the government and the communist rebels if military operations against the NPA do not stop. This was revealed by a spokesman of the Communist Party in a dialogue with PNA. He cited continuous military operations against the NPA in severn provinces: Cagayan, Kalinga-Apayao, Albay, Sorsogon, Lanao del Sur, Negros Occidental, and Misamis Occidental. The party spokesman said that many families have been forced to leave their homes because of the counter-insurgency operations. [Text] [Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Station DWRI in Ilocano 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86 HK] /6662

LAUREL ON WAY TO BELGIUM--Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel flew to Brussels yesterday [14 July] from West Germany for a 3-day visit. Officials said he was scheduled to meet with King Baudouin, Belgian cabinet members, business leaders and top European Community officials. Laurel will meet today with Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. Officials said he will hold talks on the same day with the president of the European Commission, the vice president in charge of social affairs, the external affairs commissioner, the North-South relations commissioners and the commissioner for fisheries. On Wednesday the vice president will be received by King Baudouin. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86 HK] /6662

POSTPONEMENT OF IMPORT LIBERALIZATION--Businessmen asked the government to postpone anew the import liberalization program of some 430 products; the request was made during a meeting with Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod. The businessmen said that most of the products are being manufactured locally and if their import is liberalized, local manufacturers could find it difficult to compete with the foreign items. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 19 Jul 86 HK] /6662

**IMELDA'S U.S. ESTATES**--The Presidential Commission on Good Government has begun legal proceedings in the United States to recover five rural estates of former first lady Imelda Marcos, which were given as gifts to her friends. Among these is the one said to be presented to well known American actor George Hamilton. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 19 Jul 86 HK] /6662

**ZAMBOANGA MILITIA TO FIGHT 'TERRORISTS'**--The Zamboanga City police will help the militia force fight terrorists. Acting Police Chief Major (Agustin Talumbang) said that 60 militiamen are taking police training under the active counter-terrorism program. The training will take 2 weeks. The city government will give each member of the program 500 pesos incentive pay. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 18 Jul 86 HK] /6662

**NPA KILL PAMPANGA VICE MAYOR**--From Camp Oliva, Pampanga, it was reported that Vice Mayor (Felipe Firo) of Mexico, Pampanga was killed and his brother wounded when they were attacked by what is believed to be the liquidation squad of the New People's Army near the friendship gate of Clark Air Base, Angeles City this afternoon. Lieutenant Colonel (Amado Espino), commander of the Angeles Metropolitan District Command, said (Firo) and his brother were coming out of Clark Air Base when they were shot at. He added that the suspected killers were aboard a passenger jeepney when they attacked the vice mayor and his brother coming out of friendship gate. (Firo) was a well-known leader in the drive against violence in Mexico. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jul 86 HK] /6662

**NPA KILL 4, WOUND 4 LOGGERS**--In Cotobato, four men were killed and four others wounded when some 20 armed men attacked a logging truck in Barangay (Katapi) near Kiamba, South Cotobato on Monday morning. The victims were identified as [name indistinct], security guard, (Teodoro Sima), logging worker, (Vicente Masa) superintendent, and (Romulo Lozano), lumberjack. Constabulary said the victims were employees of the Mindanao Lumber Development Corporation in Barangay Linet. It was reported that the logging group was on its way to Barangay (Katapi) to haul logs when attacked by the armed men believed to be rebels from the New People's Army. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 16 Jul 86 HK] /6662

**5 MUSLIM REBELS KILLED, 10 WOUNDED**--Government troops killed 5 Muslim rebels and wounded 10 others in an encounter with members of the Moro National Liberation Front at Don Mariano Marcos Town, Sultan Kudarat. Reports said the troops are continuing their pursuit of the rebels. According to 3d Infantry Commander (Buenaventura Torre), patrolmen were sent to the town when it was learned that armed men were seen in Barangay [name indistinct]. [Text] [Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 16 Jul 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4211/72

THAILAND

COLONEL PRACHAK ON KHMER ROUGE COMBAT, ARMY ALLIES, POLITICAL VIEWS

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 25 May 86 p 3

[Sunday Open the Window column by Saengchai Sunthonwat: "Commander Prachak Sawangchit, the "Hero of Taphraya"]

[Text] "At that time I was a lieutenant colonel and was in command of the 2d Battalion Combat Team, 3d Infantry Battalion, which was stationed along the border in Prachinburi. I was then appointed commander of the Burapha Force, which had been established in order to prevent incursions by foreign forces, suppress the communist terrorists, and carry on development activities to help the people in that area.

"Fighting broke out. The Khmer Rouge sent forces across the border to attack Ban Sanlochangan and Ban Sahaeng. They robbed and killed people. About 30 Thai were killed in a barbaric manner. They took infants, threw them into the air, and bayoneted them. They took pregnant village girls who could not defend themselves and slit their stomachs. We sent combat forces, including infantry, cavalry, tanks, and artillery, to expel the enemy who had invaded our country. That was the first time since the 2d World War that the Thai military used main forces to engage in joint combat operations. Because air force units in the area of responsibility of the Burapha Force participated, too. There were fierce battles and we even had to engage in hand-to-hand combat.

"After much heavy fighting, our forces managed to drive back the enemy. But during the heat of battle, I did not have a chance to inspect the border. Thus, our forces crossed the border in order to destroy the Khmer Rouge's military bases in the Poi Pet area opposite Aranyaprathet. We destroyed all their military bases in that area.

"I waged war based on the immediate situation, but I violated the political policy. As a result, I was transferred and made a military science instructor in Prachinburi. But the people in that area gave a warm reception to all our soldiers there," said this burly old soldier slowly and clearly in a firm and resolute tone of voice about how he had acquired the name "hero of Taphraya."

Prachak Sawangchit, a former young turk officer who is well known throughout the country, has announced that he is running for election to the House of Representatives in Bang Khen as a member of the Thai Nation Party. Talking with him was very interesting.

He was a member of the well-known Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy [CRMA] Class 7. Fellow classmates included Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang, Col Manun Rupkhachon, and Col Prap Chotikasathian. After graduating, he volunteered for duty in the provinces. He was attached to the 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, in Prachinburi. He then became a paratrooper. He served as the leader of an operations team with the paratroop battalion commanded by Lt Col Thianchai Sirisamphan. He worked with Maj Gen Wimon Wonwanit, the present commander of the 1st Infantry Division, who was a team leader, too, at that time. Later on, this battalion was expanded and turned into a special combat unit, the forerunner of today's Special Warfare Center. He served as an operations officer with this center. The unit fought in central Laos in place of a special combat unit from the United States. Maj Phichit Kunlawanit was the head of the operations unit. This entire operation was under the control of Thep 333, or Lt Gen Withoon Yasawat.

Following that, he went to study in the United States. After returning to Thailand, he attended the Army Command and General Staff College and then fought the communist terrorists in the south. He was then sent to Vietnam. He then served as the commander of the 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment, in Lampang. He led his unit on operations against communist terrorists in Chiang Kham, Chiang Khong, Doi Pha Mon, and Doi Phachit. He served there for 4 years before being transferred to the border in Aranyaprathet. Following the events that made him the "hero of Taphraya," he was transferred to Pranburi. The "hero of Taphraya" was then transferred to help the "hero of Khao Kho," Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, in the campaign in the Khao Kho area. That was the scene of more heavy fighting because Khao Kho was a stronghold of the communist terrorists. His final military position was commander of the 2d Infantry Regiment, 2d Division, which was based in Prachinburi. It was at Non Mak Mun that he showed his courage in driving out Vietnamese forces that had invaded Thailand. He was the first person in a position of responsibility to witness the waves of Cambodian refugees fleeing into Thailand. This created a lasting impression and made him realize that if a country loses solidarity and if people are selfish and are concerned only about personal power and prestige, if the country is invaded, it will not be able to resist and will be lost to the enemy.

"When did you become involved in politics?"

"When I was serving in Lampang. I began to realize that most of the communist terrorists had become communists because they had been oppressed and treated unfairly by government officials. The strong suppression methods used at that time were not in accord with the objectives. I saw the poverty of the people and began to realize that development must play a part in the struggle. I stepped on a mine and was sent to Bangkok for medical treatment. I met other soldiers from my class and from other classes who had served in the provinces. We discussed our experiences and talked about the poverty that we had seen. I also talked with senior officers."

"Was that how the young turk group came into being?"

"Yes. That was when our group came into existence. That was around the time of the events of 14 October 1973. Students began to play a greater political role. They had a negative view of government officials. I began playing a political role. I felt that political affairs were the responsibility of everyone, not just the politicians. After the events of 6 October, I became a member of the Reform Council. I began to play a greater political role. During the Thanin administration, some ministers felt that whoever did not agree with them was a communist supporter. I had fought the communists and knew that that was not true. The country suffered a major split. Many good people had to flee into the jungle because their ideas on how to serve the country did not agree with those of the administration. I called on the government to replace those ministers. In parliament, I stated that 'this government is going against the wishes of the people.' I participated with the Revolutionary Council in toppling the Thanin government. I served on the committee to draft the present constitution."

"How did the events of 1 April happen?"

"I have to provide a little background information on that first. We made Gen Prem prime minister because we felt that the government was not doing the right things to solve the country's problems. The country needed an honest person. But politicians used this as a tool. We were inexperienced. People in the military, or regular government officials, began playing politics. This led to splits. And there were economic and social problems, and unemployment increased. We felt that these problems had to be solved based on popular opinion and that they had to be solved in a resolute manner. We felt that a sincere effort had to be made to solve all the problems. Thus, we felt that it was time for all factions to unite to solve the country's problems."

"What made you decide to run for election this time?"

"After the events of 1 April, I was granted a pardon. I became a businessman. I consider myself lucky to have had a chance to see what life is like on both sides. That is, I have worked in both the public and private sectors. I have had a chance to see what causes economic collapse.

"The Prem administration wants to solve the country's problems. But the methods that it has used have not achieved the desired results. For example, bankruptcies have occurred as a result of the government's credit control policy. This policy has prevented private business from expanding. Businesses have failed. This has led to unemployment. In trying to solve the problems, if the government is not careful and does not handle things correctly, this will affect society in general.

"And personally, I am prepared. I have much experience as a combat soldier and as a member of parliament in several administrations. I served as an appointed senator. Thus, I think it's time to run for elected office so that I can serve society, our country, again."

"Are you sure that there will be an election? The military seems to be getting ready to take some action."

"I was a professional soldier. I know how they feel about their personal commitments and duties. Gen Prem served as RTA CINC. He had to dissolve parliament and is now serving as acting prime minister until the election. It may be time for him to step down. He once stated that he had no political ambitions. Making visits is a normal matter. There will definitely be an election. Soldiers won't do anything to destroy the people's democratic spirit. I am a former soldier. I know."

This old soldier has taken off his uniform and turned in his gun in order to fight in parliament on behalf of the people. As for whether he will have a chance to do this, it is the people of Bang Khen who will decide his fate.

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**THAILAND**

**TAMCHAI KHAMPHATO SCANDAL ATTRACTS MEDIA COMMENT**

**Editorial Faults Central Bank, Finance Ministry**

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 30 Jun-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Role of the Bank of Thailand and Ministry of Finance"]

[Text] The board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank issued a resolution to investigate the charge that Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the former managing director of the Krung Thai Bank, extended credit totaling several million baht to three or four of the bank's customers during his tenure as the bank's managing director.

There have been rumors about the bank extending credit to these three or four customers ever since Mr Tamchai was still the managing director. But the Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance never showed any interest in investigating the matter at that time. They remained indifferent. And now Mr Tamchai is no longer the managing director.

Although it is not too late to investigate this matter, the Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance must be faulted for failing to take action sooner to clear up this matter, which could have an adverse effect on this state financial institution if the charge's turn out to be true. Besides the fact that the Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance were negligent, it seems that they used their power to cover up this matter involving Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the former managing director of the Krung Thai Bank.

It is this negligence on the part of the Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance that caused problems for the financial institutions, including finance and securities companies, beginning in October 1983 and that damaged the Asia Trust Bank, with the result that money of the people has had to be used to prop up these financial institutions. And finally a royal decree had to be promulgated to revise the Commercial Banking Act, which created quite a stir in the press.

The Bank of Thailand and the Ministry of Finance have the power to investigate activities that pose a danger to the financial institutions (even without the additional powers granted by this royal decree) if they uphold the interests of the people and resolutely refuse to allow some other power to interfere

with their activiites. We hope that the case of Mr Tamchai Khamphoto will be the final such case.

#### Tamchai Ties with Generals

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 30 Jun-6 Jul 86 pp 10-13

[Excerpt] Clipping the Wings of Tamchai Khamphoto, Destroying the United Democracy Party

A news source in the Suppression Division told SU ANAKHOT that last week, the Suppression Division was ordered to prepare for an economic case involving an important businessman and politician. And at the 12 June meeting of the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank, a resolution was passed to file charges against Mr Tamchai Khamphoto, the former managing director of the Krung Thai Bank for extending credit in a way that was harmful to the bank. Mr Phanat Simasathian, the under secretary of finance and the chairman of the board of the Krung Thai Bank, will have to file both civil and criminal charges.

Thus, an eye should be kept on the role played by the Suppression Division under the command of Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wangkanon, an important member of CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Class 5. Because this police unit, which has power nationwide, once coordinated things with the military in investigating a case involving national security. And it has been involved in several other important economic cases, such as the share fund cases.

During the period that Mr Tamchai served as managing director of the Krung Thai bank, the bank extended credit to the canned pineapple plant of Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, the Si Krungwattana Company of Mr Sawang Laothai, the Siam Withaya Corporation of Mr Sura Chanthasichawala, and the group that operates the Ambassador Hotel, which has close ties to Col Phon. Approximately 5 billion baht in credits was extended to these groups during the tenure of Mr Tamchai. The new board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank is now investigating this to see if any violations were committed in extending this credit.

What started out as a business matter became a political issue when it was learned that both Mr Tamchai and Mr Sawang Laothai had close ties to Gen Athit Kamlangk during the crisis that arose when the baht was devalued at the end of 1984. When that crisis arose, both men were members of the party that was on an official visit to the United States. Following that, Gen Athit headed a team of senior officers who submitted a letter opposing the government's decision to devalue the baht. He also went on television and attacked the administration of Gen Prem, with the target of his attack being Mr Sommai Huntrakun, the minister of finance, whose financial policies were opposed by many business groups.

Following that, Col Phon's group carried on political activities. Their aim was to persuade Gen Prem to extend Mr Tamchai's term of office as managing director of the Krung Thai Bank. And most recently, after carrying on activities to topple the government, the groups of Mr Buntheng Thongyawat and Col Phon joined together to form the United Democracy Party to run in this

election. Mr Tamchai received an urgent call from Col Phon to return from England and serve as party secretary general. He is running for election in Uthai Thani Province along with Col Phon.

Recently, there were rumors that Mr Tamchai, who had returned to take up his position as party secretary general just recently, was making urgent preparations to leave the country. These rumors stemmed from the fact that Mr Tamchai was unable to stay at his house because of threats from certain military officers.

Following that, Mr Thawit Klinprathum and Col Narong Kittikhachon, who helped establish the United Democracy Party, Lt Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruat, and MPs in the group withdrew from the United Democracy Party. All except Mr Thawit joined the Liberal Party. Mr Thawit returned to the Thai Nation Party. In the wake of this, there have been rumors that the United Democracy Party has had to recruit candidates in many areas in order to be able to field the number of candidates required by law.

Reports from within the United Democracy Party point to the relationship between Col Narong and CRMA Class 5 officers, the class of Col Narong. Prior to this, there were reports that Mr Tamchai had been threatened by certain officers and was afraid to stay at his home. It is thought that this was why Col Narong suddenly withdrew from the party.

Similarly, attention has been focused on the relationship between Lt Gen Yutthasak and others. He is a member of Army Preparatory School Class 5, the same class as Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan and Gen Mana Rattnakoset, leaders of the People's Party. It is suspected that they might have had something to do with his decision to withdraw from the party.

It can be seen that the United Democracy Party has been hit by one strong wave after another. This is probably an act of retaliation by some group. This political party is composed of people who have constantly opposed Gen Prem. And this party is the great hope of one power pole that wants to use this election to kick Gen Prem off the political stage.

#### Links with Bunchu, Phon Described

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 22 Jun 86 pp 10, 11

[Unattributed report: "Exposing Tamchai's Credit Groups, a Plan To Crush the United Democracy Party"]

[Text] "This is a matter of persecution. It's a political matter." That was the response by Mr Prem Malakun Na Ayuthaya, the deputy secretary general of the United Democracy Party, to reports that the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank will file suit against Mr Tamchai Khamphato, the former managing director of the bank who is now the secretary general of the United Democracy Party, on charges of extending credit illegally to certain groups during the period that he served as the bank's managing director (MATICHON, 15 June 1986).

In its 14 June 1986 issue, MATICHON ran a headline story entitled "Tamchai Runs Into a Storm, Krung Thai Bank Charges That He Loaned 4 Billion." The article stated that the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank held a meeting on 12 June in order to discuss the bank's past activities. Those at the meeting felt that because Mr Tamchai had extended credit illegally to certain people, charges should be filed against him.

The people to whom he extended credit included Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, an advisor to the United Democracy Party and the owner of the Cha-am Canned Pineapple Plant, Mr Sara Chanthasichawala of the Siam Withaya group, Mr Sawang Laothai of the Si Krungwattana Group, and Mr Chawalit Thangsamphan of the Ambassador Hotel.

#### Tamchai Khamphato: A Life Tied to Politics

Mr Tamchai has been involved in politics both directly and indirectly for 11 years now. Before he became involved in politics, he served as the general director of the Thai-Asahi Glass Company Ltd (a subsidiary of the Si Fuang Fung Group, which has close relations with the Soi Ratchakru Group) and the Pholi Industrial Company.

In 1975, the minister of finance was a man named Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian, a well-known figure from Bangkok Bank and the chairman of the PSA Group. It was during that period that Mr Kua Sawamiphak retired as managing director of the Krung Thai Bank. The Ministry of Finance is the largest shareholder in the Krung Thai Bank and so Mr Bunchu appointed Mr Tamchai managing director in place of Mr Kua. Thus, using political methods, Mr Tamchai became the managing director of the third largest commercial bank in Thailand even though he did not have any previous experience in managing a bank.

In 1980, Mr Bunchu, who, as a member of the Social Action Party, had been appointed deputy prime minister, appointed Mr Tamchai Khamphato minister of commerce in conjunction with his position as managing director of the Krung Thai Bank. Because Mr Tamchai was appointed managing director of the Krung Thai Bank for political reasons, his release from that position was for political reasons, too. When Mr Sommai Huntrakun became minister of finance, he felt that the bank's board of directors should not reappoint Mr Tamchai to this position. As a result, Mr Tamchai left his position as managing director in January 1986.

After having played politics by waiting for others to appoint him to and release him from positions, Mr Tamchai decided to involve himself fully in politics. After the government dissolved parliament on 1 May, Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, the leader of the Siam Democracy Party, who was very close to Mr Tamchai, sent a telegram to Mr Tamchai asking him to return from England, where he had gone after being dismissed as managing director, in order to take the position of secretary general of the United Democracy Party. This party is led by Mr Buntheng Thongsawat. Col Phon serves as an advisor to the party. At the same time, Mr Tamchai decided to run for election in Uthai Thani Province, which is where Col Phon is running, as a member of the United Democracy Party.

## A Complex Relationship: Tamchai-Phon-Sawang-Sura

During the period that Mr Tamchai served as managing director of the Krung Thai Bank, the newspapers frequently printed stories stating that just a few customers accounted for the bulk of the credit extended by the Krung Thai Bank. This included Mr Chawalit Thangsamphan, the owner of the Ambassador Hotel, Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, Mr Sawang Laothai, and Mr Sura Chanthasichawala. The total amount of money loaned to these people accounted for more than half the bank's total loans.

And even more important, some of the credits extended to these people were extended illegally, because they did not have the required collateral. That is the accusation that has been made in the rumors about this. That is a very strong accusation for a banker, because that is a major mistake that no banker should make. Loaning large sums of money to just a few people and not spreading the risk is a serious mistake in itself.

However, Mr Tamchai has denied all these accusations. He insists that the bank acted properly in extending credit to these people and that the charges concerning a lack of collateral are false. Also, each time credit was extended, this was done in the name of the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank. He did not make this decision by himself. If he is guilty of something, then so are the other directors. The blame can't be put on him alone.

As for the credit extended to the people mentioned above, the case involving Mr Chawalit Thangsamphan has received the least criticism. This is because the activities of the Ambassador Hotel, which is located just off Sukhumvit Road, provide good proof of what it will do in the future. Thus, it has not come under much suspicion. Those who have come under heaviest attack are, in order, Mr Sura Chanthasichawala and Mr Sawang Laothai.

Around April 1984, leaflets were sent to the mass media stating that the Krung Thai Bank and the IFCC Finance and Securities Company (a subsidiary of the Krung Thai Bank) had extended approximately 3 billion baht in credit to subsidiaries of Mr Sura's Siam Withaya group on 31 March 1984 (with the Krung Thai Bank extending credit of 869.5 million baht and the IFCC Finance and Securities Company extending credit of 2,178.1 million baht). But several people denied that that much credit had been extended. And they stated that the loans were backed by collateral.

In the case of Mr Sawang Laothai, no one knows for sure how much money he borrowed from the Krung Thai Bank. But it is thought that the amount totals several hundred million baht. In an interview on 13 June, Mr Sawang said that the Si Krungwattana group had not borrowed very much money from the Krung Thai Bank. He said that he couldn't remember the exact amount and that the company had borrowed the money because Mr Tamchai had made requests on five separate occasions. Actually, he did not want to borrow any money from the Krung Thai Bank. He had always used the services of Bangkok Bank because of his close relations with Mr Chattri Sophonphanit.

As for the credit extended to Col Phon, the criticisms did not focus on the activities of the Cha-am Canned Pineapple Plant. Instead, this involved extending credit without sufficient collateral. And what is important is that Mr Phon used the money for other purposes, including political activities.

#### Tamchai's Dismissal: the First Attack by Sommai

Mr Tamchai came under frequent attack while serving as managing director of the Krung Thai Bank, particularly after Mr Sommai Huntrakun replaced Mr Amnuai Wirawan as minister of finance. There were demands that Mr Sommai monitor the activities of the Krung Thai Bank very closely.

Some have tried to involve Mr Bunchu in this, pointing out that Mr Tamchai is a Bunchu man. It was Mr Bunchu who appointed him managing director during the time that he [Bunchu] served as deputy prime minister. He also made him a minister. And just before he lost political power, Mr Bunchu frequently attacked the Ministry of Finance, charging that it had made many mistakes. He was particularly critical of Mr Sommai's decision to devalue the baht. For this reason, people wondered why Mr Sommai would allow a person loyal to Mr Bunchu, that is, Mr Tamchai, to remain in his position as managing director of the Krung Thai Bank.

But the attempt to get Mr Sommai to take action against Mr Tamchai appeared to fail, because Mr Sommai allowed Mr Tamchai to remain in his position at the Krung Thai Bank. He focused on stabilizing the country's financial system. Mr Sommai felt that this was an important matter requiring urgent attention. It was not a minor matter like the matter involving Mr Tamchai.

Every time there was an attack on Mr Tamchai and people asked Mr Sommai what action he intended to take, Mr Sommai always tried to avoid answering the question. If he did answer, it seemed as if he intended to keep Mr Tamchai in his position. Some people said that Mr Sommai, who had always dared to do what he thought was right, didn't dare touch Mr Tamchai.

Mr Sommai gave hints about what he had in mind for Mr Tamchai. Around March 1984, reports appeared about Mr Sura Chanthisichawala spending a large sum of money to purchase additional shares in the Laem Thong Bank of Mr Sombun Hanthaphiwat in order to gain control. That story made the headlines. And there were reports that some of the money used to buy the shares had been borrowed from the Krung Thai Bank.

Mr Tamchai went to the Ministry of Finance several times to explain matters to Mr Sommai, taking various documents with him. But in interviews with the press, Mr Sommai stated that he was not satisfied with the data presented by Mr Tamchai. At that time, many people thought that Mr Sommai would definitely wield summary power against Mr Tamchai. But everything quieted down.

Finally, on 20 January 1986, the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank passed a resolution not to extend Mr Tamchai's term as managing director. The newspapers all pointed out that the time had finally come and that Mr Sommai was playing his "samurai song" against Mr Tamchai. On 13 February, the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank passed a resolution appointing Mr

Thianchai Siwichit, the deputy managing director, managing director in place of Mr Tamchai. This was contrary to the predictions of many people, who had thought that this position would definitely go to someone from either the Ministry of Finance or the Bank of Thailand.

However, the above prediction was not entirely wrong. On 6 March, the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank passed another resolution appointing Mr Roengnchai Marakanon, the "enforcer" from the Bank of Thailand, deputy managing director. The board also appointed Mr Prayun Phuphat, Mr Prasit Thaworawut, and Mr Run Intanok assistant managing director.

Reports state that Mr Roengchai Marakanon was appointed deputy managing director in order to wait his turn to take over the top position from Mr Thianchai later on. The important thing is that Mr Roengchai has been given the task of looking after some of the bank's important customers, including Mr Sura Chanthisichawala, Col Phon Roengprasoeuwit, and Mr Sawang Laothai.

This alone provided an answer to the question of what Mr Sommai thought about Mr Tamchai and what he planned to do. Thus, it came as no surprise when Mr Tamchai and his wife suddenly flew to England to visit their child without saying when they would return.

#### The Second Attack, Accuse Tamchai: A Plan To Destroy the Financial Base of the United Democracy Party?

"The board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank must conduct an investigation and file charges against the people involved. This is not a matter of harassing anyone. This is a duty that must be carried out," said Mr Sommai Huntrakun on 13 June after reports appeared stating that the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank had passed a resolution to file charges against Mr Tamchai.

That same day, in his capacity as deputy chairman of the board of directors of the Krung Thai Bank, Mr Phuchong Phengsi, the deputy under secretary of finance, told reporters that the bank's credit department investigated this matter and found that there was sufficient evidence to file charges. Charges must be filed in order to prevent the bank from suffering losses.

The politicians in the United Democracy Party, or Saha Deng as it is called, all said that this action against Mr Tamchai is just political harassment by the government, which wants to destroy Mr Tamchai and the United Democracy Party.

#### Sura-Sawang-Phon, What Are Their Positions Like?

##### 1. Mr Sura Chanthisichawala

Mr Sura is a very well-known businessman in Thailand. He was once referred to as the "Indian who purchases everything in his path." He is one of Thailand's experts in business affairs. He is a "landlord" because he owns several large pieces of land in Bangkok Metropolitan.

In the past, he was involved in various business activities, including life insurance, finance companies, construction, and hotels. But the collapse of financial institutions resulted in Mr Sura having to sell several of his businesses. Today, he is engaged in only a few business activities. He now refers to himself as the "Indian who sells everything in his path."

Even though his companies have encountered liquidity problems, some people feel that his companies will survive if they can manage to get through this period. What is important is that Mr Sura still has many assets, particularly land. The only problem is that these assets cannot be converted into revolving capital.

## 2. Mr Sawang Laothai

Mr Sawang is well known as an upland field crops trader. He is a major shareholder in the Si Krungwattana group and a major importer of fertilizer. One of the striking things about him is that he keeps to himself and does not appear at social functions very often. The only reports about him in the newspapers are bits of gossip and rumors. His picture and interviews rarely appear in the newspapers.

Even though he is a major shareholder in the Si Krungwattana Company, Mr Sawang is content with being just a board member, allowing Marshal of the RTAF Fun Ronnaphakatrutthakhani to serve as chairman of the board and Mr Plengsak Prakatphesat to serve as managing director.

The various business activities of the Si Krungwattana group are still making a profit. Mr Sawant experienced serious problems just once and that was when the government devalued the baht. Recently, he has been the subject of many rumors in Thailand.

## 3. Col Phon Roengprasoetwit

He is a former officer who was very lucky. He served as an aide to Gen Krit Siwara. After Gen Krit died after eating sticky rice with mango, Col Phon suddenly became very wealthy when he inherited a large sum of money.

Col Phon operates only one business and that is the Cha-am Canned Pineapple Plant, which produces canned pineapple for export. He owns much land in Cha-am and in several other places. He has served as both an MP and as a minister.

Someone once said that Col Phon can win election in Uthai Thani any time he decides to run because his base of support is stronger than reinforced concrete. There is still much demand on foreign markets for his canned pineapple. But his base of political support seems to be narrowing.

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THAILAND

CORRUPTION IN ARMY CONSTRUCTION SUBCONTRACTING REPORTED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 30 Jun-6 Jul 86 pp 14-16

[Excerpt] Operation Reveals Corruption, the Winning Card That Is Ready To Be Played

Because forces at lower echelons are angry about being "blocked" and having to wait for the reshuffle and because their hope of using the military election centers to support themselves and keep from losing power by helping certain political parties win a majority of the seats in parliament has been crushed, a close watch should be kept on the power pole that is losing power to see what action it will take.

A news source in CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Class 1 said that things are now settling down in the military. Junior officers who command forces are beginning to accept the fact that the military must develop in accord with the policies of the new commander, which may be of long-term importance for the country, too.

However, the fact that leaflets are still appearing indicates that there are still strong undercurrents. But this CRMA Class 1 officer said that if those who stand to lose power continue to try to stir up trouble in an attempt to stay in power, the final winning card will be played against them.

"When Gen Chawalit became RTA CINC, he immediately submitted a list of his assets in order to show that he is an honest person," said the CRMA Class 1 officer. He said that this could be used to dig into the corrupt dealings of certain people if it should become necessary to play this card.

Prior to this, leaflets claimed that a certain limited company in the Phra Khanong area was engaged in corrupt activities in the construction sector. The leaflets said that this company had been given a contract to build a concrete road and water drainage pipeline in the Wong Sawang area. This company was a subcontractor for a military unit that had been given the job by Bangkok Metropolitan. This military unit had subcontracted out the work to private companies. But when the work was completed, the private companies were not paid. After investigating this matter, it was found that Bangkok Metropolitan had paid 65 million baht to this military unit. The leaflets stated that this limited company is now filing suit because it was cheated. The latest leaflets have revealed that a senior officer and some of his subordinates own a lot of land. Is this a warning that people are prepared to play this winning card?

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS GREET MPR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK100000 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 10--Kampuchean leaders have extended warmest greetings to their Mongolian counterparts on the 65th National Day of Mongolia.

A joint message, signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and addressed to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

"Over the past 65 years, the heroic Mongolian people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the P.R.P.M. have recorded great success in all domains for the cause of defence and construction of the socialist Mongolia. Those successes have incessantly heightened the prestige of the P.R.M. on the international arena and constituted a precious experience for the country, that is to build socialism without going through capitalist development.

"The recent brilliant success of the 19th Congress of the P.R.P.M. and the adoption of the next five-year plan also constitute a new turning point for the Mongolian revolution thus contributing to strengthening the socialist system, with the Soviet Union as the mainstay and changing the balance of forces in favour of peace, independence and socialism.

"We are firmly convinced that the relations between our two parties, governments and peoples will further strengthen in conformity with the spirit of the 1986-90 cooperation agreement signed.

"We would like to express our sincere thanks to the party, government and people of Mongolia for their firm support and assistance to the Kampuchean revolution," adds the message.

Another message from National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim his Mongolian counterpart, Bat-Ochyryin Altangerel highly appreciates the brilliant achievements obtained by the fraternal heroic Mongolian people over the past 65 years in national defence and construction.

"Those successes have transformed Mongolia into a modern state in Asia with developed economy and culture," says the message.

Chairman Chea Sim expressed his firm conviction that the friendship, solidarity and fruitfull cooperation between the two peoples, particularly the two legislative bodies will incessantly strengthen and develop for the two peoples well-being, socialism, and peace and security [in] the world.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, as Kampuchean foreign minister also extended his best greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Mangalyn Duguersuren.

/9716

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK COMMENTS ON ASEAN CONFERENCE, CGDK PROPOSAL

BK071236 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1055 GMT 7 Jul 86

["Manila"--SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 7--The recent Manila conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers has revealed those countries serious economic problems created by the U.S., Japan and E.E.C.'s policy of trade protectionism.

These problems have given rise to political instability in certain ASEAN countries.

The conference has also reflected a growing concern of many people in the region about a nuclear threat as was expressed in a demand for a nuclear-free Southeast Asia.

More noticeable is the clearer realization of many that the threat to the ASEAN does not come from the Indochinese countries but from China with its expansionist policy.

Regretably, a number of circles in ASEAN countries still beat the dead horse by reiterating their support for the China-Masterminded "eight-point proposal" of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

For many years now the Chinese hegemonists have tried to use the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionaries as their tool to undermine the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people and destabilize the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. They have resorted to all tricks to cosmetise the Pol Potist criminals with such a name as "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," while distorting the real situation in Kampuchea and launching slanderous campaigns against the three Indochinese countries.

The so-called "eight-point proposal" sold out in March this year by the "CGDK" or Pol Potists in disguise is nothing but an attempt to bring back the genocide perpetrators to Kampuchea, and to doll up the so-called "tripartite coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" being rife with inner bickerings and moral sinking especially after the deadly blow in the 1984-85 dry season of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers.

One could easily realize Beijing's political motivation and ambitions behind their dark schemes, which were clearly explained in Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's statement in Dec. 1985 that China would continue to support the Pol Potist criminals even if it takes another 100 years. Even Thailand herself has provided these criminals with sanctuaries to conduct sabotage activities against the P.R.K.

To support and nurture those traitors are regretable and unpardonable acts. These also mean to ignore the fact that three million Kampuchean had been massacred by the Pol Potists during their rule in Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979.

The Kampuchean people's stance has been made clear in the communiqus of the 10th, 11th and 12th Indochinese ministerial conferences. Especially the 12th conference has pointed to the necessity to distinguish the two aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Kampuchea's internal affairs must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves.

For the genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionaries who have committed crimes against the Kampuchean people, their fate will be decided by the Kampuchean people.

Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their associates were already sentenced to death in August 1979 before the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Court. And at the recent 19th ASEANFOREIGN ministerial conference in Manila, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden shared the view by pointing to the necessity of creating a court to try those Pol Potist criminals. On the international aspect, the Kampuchean issue would imply an agreement providing for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea and for an end to the supply of weapons to the Khmer reactionary groups, to the use of Thai territory as those criminal sanctuaries, to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

They should be realistic about the situation in Kampuchea. It is in vain if they try to reimpose those Pol Potist criminals on the Kampuchean people.

They should reconsider the proposals advanced by the three Indochinese countries. If they are really interested in peace and security in the region, China, Thailand and other ASEAN countries should join efforts with the three Indochinese countries in building Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

/9716  
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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

KESSLER GREETINGS TO BOU THANG--Phnom Penh SPK June 26--Kampuchean Defence Minister Bou Thang has just received a message of greetings from G.D.R. counterpart, Heinz Kessler, on the 35th Tradition Day of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (June 19). In his message Heinz Kessler said: "In the name of a combatant of the People's Army of the G.D.R., I highly value the fraternal solidarity between our two armies and peoples. The G.D.R. people would support the just struggle of the Kampuchean Armed Forces." He wished Bou Thang and the Kampuchean combatants good health and new successes in fulfilling their highly responsible tasks, particularly in the national defence and construction. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 26 Jun 86 BK]

SIM GREETS CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIAN--Phnom Penh SPK July 16--National Assembly chairman Chea Sim sent warm greetings to his Cuban counterpart, Flavio Bravo Pardo on the latter's 65th birthday. Chairman Chea Sim says in his message: "I am firmly convinced that under your leadership the fraternal friendship, solidarity, and multiform cooperation between our two countries, particularly between our two legislative bodies, will further consolidate and deepen in the interests of our two people and of security the world over." Chairman Chea Sim concludes his message by wishing Flavio Bravo Pardo new, greater successes in his highly responsible tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86 BK]

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH GDR--Phnom Penh SPK July 21--A protocol on health care cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Phnom Penh Saturday morning. Signatories were Yit Kimseng, Kampuchean Minister of Public Health, and Rolf Dach, GDR Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea. The protocol was signed in addition to the health care cooperation plan between the two countries for the period of 1984-86 which was concluded on Feb. 26, 1984. Under the protocol, the GDR will send to Kampuchea this year six doctors to help the latter in the work of surgery, urinalysis, gynaecology, and prevalent diseases. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 21 Jul 86 BK]

RED CROSS COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Phnom Penh SPK July 16--A cooperation agreement between the Kampuchean and Australian Red Cross organizations has been recently signed in Phnom Penh. Signatories were Anthony Ponald Maryon, representative of the Red Cross of Australia, and Phlek Phirun, president of

the Kampuchea Red Cross. Under the agreement, the Australian side will help the Kampuchean Province of Kompong Speu restore 17 hospital rooms and build four new hospitals. The polyclinic in the provincial capital of Kompong Speu now has 291 beds. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1154 GMT 16 Jul 86 BK]

SPORTS COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Phnom Penh SPK July 16--An agreement on sports cooperation for 1986-1987 between Kampuchea and Bulgaria was signed in Phnom Penh Tuesday. Signatories were Him Chhem, Kampuchean Deputy Minister of Culture and Information, and Lyuden Damyanov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Kampuchea. Under the agreement Bulgaria will send a quantity of sport gears to Kampuchean sportsmen and its athletes to Kampuchea for exchanging experience. The signing was witnessed by Chheng Phon, Minister of Culture and Information. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1156 GMT 16 Jul 86 BK]

THAI 'VIOLATIONS' OF PRK TERRITORY--Phnom Penh SPK Jul 23--In the week ending July 11, Thai aircraft of L-19, A-37, F-5 and HU-1 types on 16 occasions spied over the areas of the Kampuchea-Laos-Thailand border intersection, Phnoum Kambot, Hill 581, northern Anlung Veng, Nang Chan, Poipet, Phnum Malai, western Ta Sanh, Samlot, and western Smat Deng. On July 4 alone, Thai L-19 aircraft made repeated reconnaissance flights over hill Malai, four (4) kilometres inside Kampuchea. On sea, Thai armed vessels made 171 incursions into Kampuchean waters from 9 to 61 km of Kong Tang Islands. More serious still, on July 7 Thai vessels trespassed on the area northwest of Kong Island for 35 to 37 km into Kampuchean waters. On land, Thailand supported the Khmer reactionaries in making 32 infiltrations into Kampuchean territory for sabotage activities against the peaceful life of the border population. But they were duly intercepted by Kampuchean border guards: 201 of the enemy troops were put out of action, including 98 deads, [as received] 48 captives and 55 surrenders. The Kampuchean border guards also seized 47 fire arms and a quantity of ammunition. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 23 Jul 86 BK]

THAI ACCUSATIONS AGAINST SRV TROOPS--Phnom Penh SPK July 22--Thailand's recent allegation that Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea had from June to early July, encroached upon Thai territory, claiming six deaths and setting on fire a bridge, is but a smoke-screen used to cover up its new perfidious and dangerous moves against the Indochinese countries. It is known that the authorities in Bangkok, turning its nose up at the world public opinion has always stucked [as received] to their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, causing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border and in the region and obstructing the tendency of dialogue for solving controversial problems in the region. This Thai allegation is also aimed at diverting the world public opinion from its daily violations of Kampuchean territory and its acts of lending a hand to the Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean peoples revival, from their plan to set up military war reserved stockpiles in Thailand so as to prepare for the U.S. come-back in the region as well as from the U.S.-Thai military manoeuver "Cobra Gold 86" conducted in the vicinity of the common Kampuchea-Thai border. Bangkok must know that its allegations against Vietnam and other countries in Indochina can convince nobody, including the Thai people. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1057 GMT 22 Jul 86 BK]

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS--Phnom Penh SPK July 18--In the week ending July 4 Thai aircraft of L-19 and A-37 types 16 times overflew the areas of the Kampuchean-Thai-Lao border intersections, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, Malai and Smat Deng from 2 to 3 kilometres inside Kampuchea. On sea, Thai armed vessels made 157 intrusions into Kampuchean waters from 9 to 21 kilometres off Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands. In the same period, Thai army shelled on 22 occasions from 30 to 50 rounds a day to cover the Khmer reactionaries' infiltrations into Kampuchea for sabotage activities against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people. However, those intruders were duly punished by the revolutionary armed forces putting 224 [ garble ] including 32 prisoners and 49 surrenderers. More than 100 weapons and a quantity of ammunitions were seized. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 18 Jul 86 BK]

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

RADIO EDITOR VIEWS SRV-LAOS COOPERATION

BK211122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Article by Radio Editor Duong Quang Minh: "The Solidarity That Will Remain Evergreen and Last Forever"]

[Text] Sharing weal and woe--those words have been used often by the people of Vietnam and Laos to illustrate the closeness of the lofty and beautiful friendship between their two countries.

How can we forget the long years of fighting the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists in the past? In those years, the Lao liberation soldiers and Uncle Ho's army volunteers, with guns firmly in their hands, fought side by side day and night, crossed jungles and mountains together, and shared weal and woe with one another. As a result, they recorded many brilliant feats of arms.

Despite their privations in many respects, the Vietnamese people spared no effort in mobilizing human and material resources to satisfy the needs of the Lao people's war for national liberation. Meanwhile, despite untold sufferings inflicted by enemy bombing and shelling, Laos was always ready to endure additional suffering and sacrifice to effectively assist the Vietnamese people in carrying out their long march across and along the Truong Son Range for national salvation. We and our children can never forget this great service.

Based on proletarian internationalism, the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples is a particularly important factor in deciding the victories of the revolutions in the two countries. It is also a source of boundless pride for the two peoples.

After driving out the colonialists and imperialists, the Vietnamese and Lao people again joined hands to build a new life. The two strategic tasks of national construction and defense--which have been carried out simultaneously by the peoples of the two countries--demand that the existing special Vietnam-Laos solidarity be developed in a more vigorous, comprehensive, profound, extensive, and diversified manner both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Vietnam-Laos Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Vientiane on 18 July 1977--when a Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong visited--is a glittering vermillion cornerstone in the history of the close relationship between Vietnam and Laos. This treaty has satisfied the needs of the revolution and sentiment of the people in each country.

Nine years have elapsed. All that has taken place in our two countries is eloquent testimony to the new strength of the Vietnam-Laos friendship. The armed forces of the two countries have constantly grown and become stronger. Developing their stalwart fighting tradition, they have coordinated with each other in smashing all acts of provocation and land-grabbing operations by various expansionist and hostile forces, thus firmly defending the frontiers of each country while uniting with the entire people in the struggle to frustrate the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

With elation, our Lao friends inform us that, many rice varieties brought from Vietnam have matured early or produced a high yield. Various sources of fresh water--exploited for agriculture and industry under such joint water conservancy projects as Wattai, Nam Than, Nam Li, Ban Thin, and Muang Phat--are now demonstrating their effectiveness.

In the past, the Lao people used to nomadic farming and nomadic life and the noise of industry seemed almost alien to their country. Today, the chattering din of machinery is heard in various villages and hamlets and white smoke from factories has begun to blend with the greenness of the forests. [Words indistinct] many enterprises have been set up under the Lao-Vietnamese cooperation program. These include the 1 May cement plant, the Muang Khang and Muang Hat hydroelectric power stations, the Vientiane brick factory, and the motorboat building factory.

More and more roads have also been built by bridge and road construction workers of the two countries to support economic and cultural development. Many valuable experiences acquired by Laos in the development of handicrafts, afforestation, highland communications, and medicinal herb exploitation have been utilized by many localities in Vietnam.

The close friendship between Vietnam and Laos is also strikingly apparent from the substantial identity of views of the parties and states of the two countries. The regular meetings between the party and state leaders of Vietnam and Laos and the resolutions of the two countries on strengthening their relations are the bricks used to constantly fortify the foundation of their solidarity and comprehensive cooperation.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP, said: The solidarity, alliance, and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, have become a law of existence and

development and an important factor that determines the success of the revolution in each country. They have also become a strategic line, a sacred sentiment, and a glorious internationalist obligation.

We know that our enemies are dreadfully afraid of the strength of the solidarity among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and are exerting efforts to distort and undermine this solidarity. Therefore, it is our duty to constantly care for the solidarity among the three countries so that it will remain evergreen and last forever with ever more fruitful results.

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CSO: 4209/692

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

WATER CONSERVANCY COOPERATION WITH LAOS REPORTED

BK211241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Article by station editor Kim Chi]

[Text] Over the past 10 years and more, various provinces and cities of Laos and Vietnam have established fraternal relations through many economic and cultural cooperation programs between the two countries.

Particularly in the water conservancy field, the two countries have assisted each other in developing initiatives and using the combined strengths of each locality, thereby helping accelerate production and stabilize the people's daily life.

In 1986, the LPDR irrigated an additional 10,000 hectares of ricefields, thus bringing the total area of ricefields under organized irrigation systems to more than 100,000 hectares. This achievement has not only helped the LPDR overcome natural calamities and develop cultivated land but has also changed the old working concept of the Lao peasants--the concept of planting only one main rice crop instead of two--thereby helping increase grain production considerably. In 1985, grain production reached 1.3 million metric tons.

Vientiane, with assistance from Hanoi, has built the Wattai conservancy project, bringing water for the cultivation of two crops to 1,500 hectares of ricefields in Sikhottabong, Chanthabouli, Sisattanak, and Saisettha Districts. Luang Prabang Province, with assistance from Ha Son Binh Province, has built the Nam Kan Dam, bringing water to 200-400 hectares of two-crop ricefields. Luang Namtha and Vinh Phu Provinces have built the Nam Di dam and two 1,000-meter canals at Muang Sing District, bringing water to hundreds of hectares of ricefields. Oudomsai and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces have built the Ban Thin water conservancy project.

In 1976, Houa Phan and Thanh Hoa Provinces built two medium water conservancy projects in Muang Phat of Sam Neua District and Muang Long of Siang Kho District, while strengthening the (Sabseng) and (Salong) water conservancy projects, bringing water to 300 hectares of ricefields. Xieng Khouang Province, with assistance from Nghe Tinh Province, has built the Taklan water conservancy project equipped with a 1,500-kw generator

and 10 other small and large water conservancy projects, ensuring a smooth irrigation system for more than 20,000 hectares of ricefields. Champassak Province, with assistance from Nghia Binh Province, built a 2,000-meter canal and three medium-size irrigation projects at Houai Tengmo, Selaban, and Ban Long. Savannakhet Province, with the help from Binh Tri Thien Province, surveyed and formulated economic and technical plans for five water conservancy projects, which when completed will ensure sufficient water for more than 4,000 hectares of two-crop ricefields. Saravane and Quang Nam-Danang have built the Non Deng water conservancy project, bringing water to thousands of hectares of ricefields, while completing the Dong Moun irrigation project, serving 2,000 hectares of ricefields in Khong Sedone District.

Over the past years, Laos has cooperated closely with Vietnam in water conservancy in building almost 70 durable water conservancy projects and about 5,000 small projects that can ensure sufficient water for 16,000 hectares of ricefields. Vietnam has also helped Laos produce many water conservancy cadres, including more than 60 agricultural engineers, 70 cadres, and many technicians for the water conservancy sector in various localities.

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CSO: 4209/692

## LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON COUNTRY'S NATIONAL DAY

OW211633 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 21--Vietnamese leaders today extended their warmest greetings to Polish leaders on the 42d National Day of the Polish People's Republic (July 22). The congratulatory message, jointly signed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Polish National Assembly.

It says, "under the leadership of the PUWP and by promoting the tradition of revolution and creative labour and closely allying themselves with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Polish people have overcome the most challenging trials and obtained great achievements in socialist construction and defence. "The successes of the Polish people come from their staunch revolutionary spirit and determination to follow the path of socialism, which have proved uncheckable to any imperialist and reactionary forces. Those successes, together with the correct and dynamic foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic, have constantly raised its international prestige and position, making worthy contributions to consolidating and strengthening the might of socialism, and to the defence of peace and international security.

"The communists and the entire people of Vietnam followed with profound understanding the recent 10th Congress of the PUWP, which ushered in a new period in the cause of socialist construction in Poland. We are deeply confident that under the leadership of the PUWP headed by respected Comrade V. Jaruzelski, the Polish people will certainly succeed in implementing the platform and resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress aimed at allsidedly developing Socialist Poland.

"The Vietnamese people always cherish their fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Polish people, and pledge to do their utmost to consolidate and develop that relationship in the interests of the two peoples and the socialist community as a whole.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the Polish party, government and people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause."

The Vietnamese leaders wished the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Poland further consolidation and development.

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CSO: 4200/1249

## NHAN DAN HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF SRV-ZIMBABWE TIES

OW241135 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 24--The Vietnam-Zimbabwe militant solidarity is exalted by the daily NHAN DAN on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The paper says that July 24, 1981 is a landmark in the time-honoured relations of solidarity and friendship between the two nations as well as between the Vietnamese people and the people of all the frontline countries in southern Africa.

The paper notes that under the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union-patriotic front headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe the Zimbabwean people have overcome many hard trials, gradually abolished the vestiges of colonialism and taken their country along the path of independent and progressive development. The Zimbabwean leadership is intensely working for the setting up of one-party Marxist regime and a socialist state based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism consistent with the country's specific conditions."

"While famine and food shortage remain a serious threat to many African countries, Zimbabwe has gradually stabilized its food production to ensure enough food for its population of eight million."

"In its external relations, Zimbabwe pursues a policy of national independence and non-alignment against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, supports the national liberation movements, especially ANC and SWAPO the prestige of the Republic of Zimbabwe has risen constantly in Africa, in the non-aligned movement and on the international scene."

The paper recalls that the visits to Vietnam respectively in May 1978 and January 1979 by Robert Mugabe and Jeshua Nkomo, co-leaders of the ZAPU-ZANU patriotic front have greatly enhanced the fraternal ties between the people of the two countries.

"The Vietnamese people welcome the forthcoming 8th summit conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in Harare and firmly believe that in its capacity of chairman of the non-aligned movement, Zimbabwe will make still greater contributions to the growth of the movement and to peace, national independence and development," NHAN DAN stresses in conclusion.

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CSO: 4200/1262

## ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

BK231410 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary "on disarmament"--date not given]

[Text] The United Nations Special Committee on the world conference on disarmament, with the participation of 40 member countries, has met for the second time in 1986 to discuss the possibility of holding a world conference on disarmament.

It is a pity that the preparation for this conference of great significance has not yet been started due to the U.S. and other Western countries' obstruction. The world situation at present remains tense and complicated. This is caused by the United States-led imperialism. The White House and the Pentagon have deliberately stepped up the arms race in an attempt to abolish the treaty on arms control which has been signed with the Soviet Union and eliminate the possibility of the signing of new treaties. On 17 July, the Pentagon conducted another underground nuclear explosion in Nevada. This is the 14th nuclear explosion conducted by the United States since the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. Radio the Voice of America on 19 July said Reagan had again pleaded for the SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] program, regarding it as a program for world peace and a means of hope.

More seriously still, due to U.S. and other imperialist countries' pressure, many developing nations have to spend more investment on military budget despite economic difficulties. Some even not only bought weapons but also built military-industrial complexes to manufacture up-to-date weapons. Such a situation makes world disarmament a pressing demand of mankind and a question concerning the destiny of all nations. At present, mankind is confronting a historic crossroad. In a nuclear age, people should have a new way of political thinking on international issues. Either all nations will live in peace, cooperate with one another and defend land, oceans, and space, the whole environment, or the Earth, the common home of all nations, will be brought to an extermination.

On the question of disarmament, nuclear disarmament is the most urgent one. The Soviet Union has made a bright example in this question by advancing a series of important peace initiatives, including the overall program to

completely eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as expounded in the Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 treatment. The Soviet Union has taken one step ahead by unilaterally halting all nuclear tests as of August 1985 with a view to create a realistic possibility for the signing of a treaty on complete ban on all nuclear tests, preventing further manufacturing and perfecting weapons of mass destruction.

Starting from the stand on preserving world peace and security, ending the arms race, and disarmament closely relating with the solution to other global issues, the conference of the political consultative committees of the Warsaw Pact member countries held in Budapest on 10-11 June 1986 discussed the immediate task of the struggle for disarmament, peace, security, and international cooperation. At this conference, the Warsaw Pact member countries proposed to NATO member countries and other European countries to implement the first step of the process for disarmament--each side will reduce by from 100,000 to 150,000 troops within 2 years, and later reduce by 25 percent of forces, including tactical nuclear weapons in the early 90's. These proposals also include the establishment in Europe nuclear- and chemical-free zones and effective measures to inspect mutual arms reduction.

These proposals demonstrate the high sense of responsibility of socialist countries not only toward Europe but the rest of the world. World disarmament needs joint efforts of all nations the world over. This is a question of urgent, immediate, and long-term character. The initiative to convene an international conference on disarmament was advanced by the nonaligned countries in 1961 and was officially put in the UN agenda since 1973.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since then, yet the conference has not yet been convened due to the opposition of the United States and some other Western countries. Vietnam once again voices its support to the convening of such a conference and demands that the United States and its allies renounce their negative attitude so that the conference will be organized soon.

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CSO: 4200/1262

## BRIEFS

LE DUAN DEATH CONDOLENCES--Hanoi, VNA, July 22--Vietnamese leaders have received more messages of condolences from abroad over the death of party General Secretary Le Duan. They came from the Central Council of the Women's Union of Albania; (?Pedro H. Vega), first secretary of the Sandinista July 19 Youth Union; Robert Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Zanu Patriotic Front and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Mahmoud Az Zubi, speaker of the Peoples' Council of the Syrian Arab Republic; Guy Daninthe, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe; Trevor Monroe, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Jamaica; Martha Lopez Portiplo de Tamazo, president of the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam; Laura Bolano, head of the Mobilising Committee for Mexico-Kampuchea Friendship; Jorge C. Garcia, general secretary of the Socialist People's Party; Camilo Valenzuela Figuero, general secretary of the Revolutionary Patriotic Party of Mexico; Pablo Gomez, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico; and Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, president of the Mexican Workers' Socialist Party. [All names are as received] [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 22 Jul 86 OW] /8918

ROK STOCKPILE PLAN CONDEMNED--Hanoi, VNA, July 23--The army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today strongly condemns the recent U.S. deployment of a plan to set up 36 nuclear arms stockpiles in South Korea as a new adventurous move against peace in northeast Asia. The paper says: "By increasing U.S. military aid to the Chon Tu Hwan puppet clique and pressing them to speed up their militarization plan the U.S. has turned South Korea into a huge arsenal of lethal weapons comparable to that in Western Europe, thereby posing a nuclear threat to the eastern part of the Soviet Union, and especially to the DPRK's security. The paper also criticizes the U.S. and the South Korean administration for rejecting all the recent well-intentioned proposals made by the DPRK especially the second letter of the DPRK's Ministry of Defence calling on [word indistinct] to arrange bilateral military talks as well as a proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone. "We," the paper notes, "completely support the DPRK's peace initiatives aimed at easing tension and eliminating confrontation in the Korean peninsula and resolutely condemn the U.S. irresponsible attitude towards the security in northeast Asia. We demand that the United States put an immediate end to its armament plan in the Korean peninsula, and as an initial step, give up its plan of setting up 36 nuclear arms stockpiles in South Korea. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 23 Jul 86 BK] /8918

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED--Hanoi, VNA, July 17--A delegation of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association left today for home after a friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation was led by J. Jhamyan, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the association and of the Mongolian Committee in Support of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. On July 16, the delegation was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The Mongolian guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, attended celebrations of the Mongolian National Day and toured some establishments which swear brotherhood with Mongolia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 17 Jul 86 OW] /8918

MOZAMBICAN PRIME MINISTER--Hanoi, VNA, July 22--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his warm congratulations to Marlo Machungo on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique. In a congratulatory message, Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the militant solidarity, the friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of Vietnam and Mozambique, further consolidation and development, and his Mozambican counterpart, good health and success in his mission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 22 Jul 86 OW] /8918

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER--Hanoi, VNA, July 22--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his congratulations to Rachid Safr on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 22 Jul 86 OW] /8918

GREETINGS ON EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, VNA, July 22--Vietnamese leaders today extended their warm greetings to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Ali Lofti [spelling of name as received] on the occasion of the 34th National Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt (July 23). The message was jointly signed by Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. In their message of greetings, the Vietnamese leaders wished the friendly relations between the peoples of Vietnam and Egypt consolidation and development. Also on this occasion, Foreign Ministry Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Egyptian counterpart, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 86 OW] /8918

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, July 23--A delegation of the National Trade Unions Alliance of Poland led by its Vice President Koziaczky Stepan has paid a 12-day visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions (VFTU). While in Vietnam, the Polish guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. The Polish delegation had working sessions with a VFTU delegation led by Pham the Duyet, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and acting pradident of the VFTU the two sides informed each other of the trade union movement in each country and exchanged views on regional and international issues of mutual concern. An agreement on bilateral cooperation in trade union acitvities was signed between the two organizations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 23 Jul 86 OW] /8918

GREETINGS TO ZIMBABWE FOREIGN MINISTER--Hanoi, VNA, July 23--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today sent a message of greetings to his Zimbabwean counterpart, Witness Mungwende, on the 5th founding anniversary of the Vietnam-Zimbabwe diplomatic relations (July 24). The message wishes the Zimbabwean people happiness, prosperity and still greater successes in their glorious revolutionary cause, thus making active contributions to the success of the 9th non-aligned summit to be held in Harare with a view to strengthening the strength and unity of the Non-aligned Movement and of the struggle of the people in Africa and the world over as a whole against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid, and for peace, national independence and social progress. The message also wishes for constant consolidation and development of the two peoples' militant solidarity and friendship. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 23 Jul 86 BK] /8918

OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN HANOI--Hanoi, July 23, KYODO--A Japanese Foreign Ministry official arrived in Hanoi Wednesday via Bangkok for talks with Vietnamese officials. Hiroshi Fukuda, deputy director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, will stay here for 3 days. Fukuda and Koichi Tsutsumi, Japanese ambassador to Vietnam, will talk with Vietnamese Foreign Ministry officials Thursday morning and are scheduled to meet a minister of state in charge of foreign affairs or the deputy foreign minister Thursday afternoon. The talks will center on bilateral relations and the Kampuchean problem, sources said. Fukuda is expected to call for Vietnamese efforts for political settlement of the issue. Fukuda's visit, originally scheduled for July 16-18, was suspended following the death of Vietnamese party leader Le Duan on July 10. Japan and Vietnam have been holding working-level talks once a year since 1976. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 23 Jul 86 OW] /8918

ACCORD ON RADIO, TV COOPERATION--Hanoi, VNA, July 24--An agreement on radio and TV cooperation for 1986-87 between Kampuchea and Vietnam was signed in Phnom Penh Wednesday. Signatories were Le Que, deputy head of the Vietnam radio and TV commission and head of a Vietnamese delegation on a visit to Kampuchea, and Kim Yin, director of the radio and television of Kampuchea. During its stay in Kampuchea, from 17-24 July, the delegation attended the inauguration of a colour TV station which has been built in the Kampuchean capital with Vietnamese assistance. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 24 Jul 86 OW] /8918

LAO TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEET--Hanoi, VNA, July 25--Pham The Duyet, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and acting president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, has received here a visiting delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions (LFTU). The Lao delegation is led by Thitsoy Sombathdouang, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and President of the LFTU. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 25 Jul 86 OW] /8918

SRV SHOOTING TEAM DEPARTS--Hanoi, VNA, July 26--Seven Vietnamese sharp shooters left Hanoi this afternoon for the Soviet Union for training and friendly contests at the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for physical culture and sport. During their stay in the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese team including two women will take part in the 1986 shooting contests sponsored by the newspaper SOVIET PATRIOT. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 26 Jul 86 OW] /8918

LAO INTELLECTUALS, TRIBAL CHIEFS--Hanoi, VNA, July 26--A delegation of tribal chiefs and intellectuals of Laos recently visited Vietnam. The delegation, guest of the Central Committee of the Vietnam fatherland front, toured several economic and cultural establishments, army units and areas of ethnic minorities in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Son Binh, Quang Ninh, Haiphong, and Hau Giang and the special zone of Vung Tau--Con Dao. It had working sessions with the host committee and the committee for nationalities of the government. It was warmly received on Wednesday by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 26 Jul 86 OW] /8918

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, VNA, July 26--Japanese Ambassador Koichi Tsutsumi left here yesterday concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 26 Jul 86 OW] /8918

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS--Hanoi, VNA, July 26--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Truong Chinh has received congratulations from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and of the Republic of Nicaragua; Mengistu Haile Mar Am, secretary general of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armed forces of Ethiopia; the Central Committee of the Palestine Communist Party; and Jorge Cruickshank Garcia, secretary general of the Mexican Socialist People's Party Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 26 July 86 OW] /8918

KOREAN ANTI-U.S. MONTH--Hanoi, VNA, July 26--A film show was held here on July 24 on the occasion of the conclusion of the month of common struggle for U.S. troops withdrawal from South Korea. The show was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association, the Vietnam Committee for Support of Korean People and the Vietnam AAPSO Committee. Present on the occasion were Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam fatherland front, Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; and others. Ambassador Kim Chong-song and other members of the DPRK Embassy here attended. Ambassador Kim Chong-song, for his part, arranged another film show here this evening on the occasion of the 33d Korean Armistice Day (July 27). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 26 Jul 86 OW] /8918

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISIT--Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has just issued a communique saying that, at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, and government of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN directorate, will pay an official friendship visit to our country in the near future. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 4209/692

## NHAN DAN MARKS SOCIALIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW220333 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 22--In its editorial today marking the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam Socialist Party (July 22, 1946), NHAN DAN, central organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, points out that the coming into being of the Vietnam Socialist Party (VSN) following the great victory of the August revolution.

"The Communist Party has awakened the intellectuals and guided them onto the revolutionary path...with a correct revolutionary line and method and appropriate policies, especially the policy of a broad national united front, the CPVN has encouraged the Vietnamese intellectuals to side with the working people and the entire people in the common struggle for national salvation, defence and construction.

"In 1952, during an official reception of a VSP delegation, President Ho Chi Minh, on behalf of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, said: "The intellectuals are a precious asset of the nation, but this asset is precious only when it is used for the sake of the nation."

Nguyen Xien continued: "Representing part of the patriotic and progressive intellectuals of the old generation the Vietnam Socialist Party has made notable contributions by mobilizing the intellectuals to unite around the revolutionary banner of the CPV and President Ho Chi Minh and by strengthening the political and spiritual unity of the nation. Today, our country already has quite a large contingent of socialist intellectuals with a firm scientific and technological knowledge necessary for the cause of socialist construction. We the Socialist Party, are proud of having made our share in this achievement."

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CSO: 4200/1249

## PAPER REPORTS ON COOPERATING WITH GOVERNMENT 'DEITIES'

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 9 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Tam Tam: "Reporter's Notebook--Venerate Living Deities"]

[Text] A friend of mine is engaged in specialized vocational studies. It is very difficult to eke out a living while going to school, especially at a time when prices unexpectedly go up and down. But my friend is perennially and visibly cheerful, plump, and healthy. He dresses impeccably with an expensive felt hat, a pair of glasses costing over 1,000 new dong, luxurious brand-name clothing, shining black shoes, and multicolored nylon stockings--proof that he rolls in money. He always smokes filter-tip cigarettes. During the Tet festival, when I visited with him, I saw a house full of special foreign-made pastries and candies and delicious food for his children. His wife has signed up for a correspondence course. Both support three small children, the oldest of whom has not exceeded the age of red-scarf wearing vanguard children. I asked him: "What did you do to hit the jackpot?" He laughed: "Well, first of all you must find a way to lose money!" Wow! What a riddle! What does that mean? Continuing to laugh, he explained: "First of all, you must have the guts to lose in order to meet with living deities later."

He went on: "Well, at first, while 'tempting fortune' we walked on really thin ice, being nabbed by all government organs--the public security, tax bureau, and market management units. Certainly, we lost money and were apparently sliding into bankruptcy. In fact, these arrests laid the groundwork for future business dealings. We let them seize our goods without begging for leniency. My wife and I came to know them and gradually befriended them. At the beginning, we were angry at them, but anger could do nothing. Thus, we had to adjust to circumstances. My wife did make offerings to gods--please do not laugh--she is following a correspondence course to be a medical doctor. I have completed the doctor program, will graduate soon, and will head some agency. With a doctor's salary, we cannot give room and board to three additional persons. To be exact, we cannot even buy cigarettes for our guests. That is why we have turned these government people into deities. They help us and we help them, and both sides strike it rich at the same time. We must play footsie with them. At first, we were afraid when we spent our money to sustain these living deities. But later they served as a command baton and protective umbrella for us. Thus, to say that they are our living deities is not an

exaggeration. They notified us of impending raids and later went to our homes to control, shouting threatening orders and acting as if they were going to devour alive those arrested by them. We must let them make a few arrests to build up credentials, enabling them to overlook other shipments. Naturally, all these arrests were prearranged and our loss was minimal. They were praised for their honesty and we were not charged with buying illicit merchandise. As a result, we have done a land-office business. Look at Mrs H, a mother able to sustain four children and to make more money than we do. She has got everything--'cub' motorbikes, television sets, sewing machines. Living deities have colluded in coming to her aid!"

So, these people are living deities being revered by my friend. But does he know that those deities supposedly bringing him life are the same ones carrying death and standing ready to push him at any time into a grave?

9213/12899  
CSO: 4209/537

## REDUCTION IN WASTEFUL ENTERTAINMENTS URGED

Hanoi DIA DOAN KET in Vietnamese 9 Apr 86 p 14

[Article by Le Nguyen: "Reader's Forum--Eating and Drinking While Meeting and Entertaining Guests Must Be Reduced"; portions within slantlines in bold face]

[Text] Following decades of war and heavy periodic calamities (droughts, floods, and typhoons), our country still experiences low productivity and harsh living conditions. The system of state subsidies and bureaucratic centralism still prevails in all fields and sectors, hampering national progress and badly affecting all facets of social life. The practice of gracing meetings with wasteful eating and drinking goes on although government directives have called for its reduction and elimination.

Production must go hand in hand with thriftiness, because without thriftiness it is like preaching to the winds. /"Laboriousness"/ without /"thriftiness"/ makes one poorer and poorer. And the habit of /"living well beyond one's financial means"/ leads not only to hardships but also to indebtedness.

Official meetings occasionally pay for tobacco and refreshments at rates many times more than the people pay for their normal meals. A conference meal usually costs from 60 to 70 dong, even 80 dong, and thus a delegate's bill may run to hundreds of dong per day, not to mention transportation, gas, and oil expenses, per diems, and hotel allowances and charges; as well as the fact that participation in countless meetings may be detrimental to guidance work at installations.

Each day, numerous meetings are held by sectors, from the central down to the local levels, extracting a large amount of money and labor from the state and people.

Delegations of superior cadres on missions or inspection trips--those arriving on an expected or unexpected basis or even those passing by--habitually request food and are offered copious meals costing from 30 to 50 dong each, which they often do not pay for.

The phenomenon of hosts eating and drinking three times more than their guests is widespread.

These facts clearly indicate that inconsiderate and wasteful festivities at meetings is a bad trend, crying out for attention and resolute redress in order to save both on budgetary outlays and on common food. Therefore, this writer suggests the following:

1. The party and state should look into the matter and set ceilings on food expenses at meetings, from the central down to the local echelon.
2. They should reduce the number of meetings, shorten unnecessarily protracted meetings, hold meetings of mass organizations (youth and trade unions) outside office hours, and see to it that only drinking water is served at meetings and that cigarette smokers should pay their own way.
3. Conference participants and cadres on official trips must buy their own meals. They can eat more if they pay more, and less if they pay less. In light of present circumstances, state agencies and conference-organizing committees should pay only a predetermined subsidy possibly equal to double or triple the cost of a normal meal for cadres, workers, and civil servants. For instance, those paying 7 dong are entitled to 15-20 dong worth of meals per day (cadres receiving a 5-dong lodging allowance while on official trips pay only an additional 2 dong per day).
4. Cadres on official or inspection trips must notify host localities, units, or organs of their intention to eat and must also pick up the check. For instance, if they pay 7 dong they are entitled to 10-15 dong worth of meals per day per person.
5. Control and discipline should be strictly strengthened. Negative manifestations, including the bad practice of killing the fatted calf, stem from cursory and marginally efficient inspection and control and lax enforcement. That is why many party and state circulars, directives, and resolutions, especially directives on cutting down on wasteful eating and drinking at meetings, have not been strictly complied with in many places.

I earnestly submit these suggestions, hoping to contribute a small voice to fighting the evil of unrestrained and wasteful eating and drinking at numerous meetings which have been eroding our conscience and morality. At present, people say: /"Production goes down but eating and drinking go up," "rain or shine, we attend all meetings," and "in the morning we say 'hi,' at noon we invite guests, and in the afternoon we offer gifts."/ Does it make sense to let this situation continue?

9213/12899  
CSO: 4209/537

## BRIEFS

COUNCILS CONFER ORDERS--On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Invalids and Fallen Soldiers Day, 27 July, the Vietnamese State Council has decided to confer 1,441 Independence Orders and 32 Labor Orders on the families, units, and individuals with meritorious contributions to the Vietnamese revolution. Also on this occasion, the Vietnamese Council of Ministers conferred 36 certificates of merit on 33 units and 4 individuals in some provinces and cities, including Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, for good implementation of policies regarding invalids and fallen soldiers and social work in 1985, contributing to the national defense and socialist construction. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/1249

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### TEMPORARY REGULATIONS ON AUTONOMY IN PLANNING

BK230520 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 86 pp 2, 4

[**"SRV Council of Ministers Temporary Regulations on Basic Economic Units' Autonomy in Planning"** promulgated along with 26 June 1986 Council of Ministers Decision No 76-HDBT--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /I. Concerning the Basic State-operated Economic Units (Commonly Called Enterprises)/

/Article 1. Contents of plans:/

All production, business, and social activities of an enterprise must be reflected in a unified production, technical, financial, and social plan based on the 5-year and annual plans. This plan must be formulated by the enterprise on its own initiative according to the /orientation, objectives, and tasks of the state plan and to the principles of socialist economic accounting and business,/ so as to satisfy the needs of the national economy and produce high economic efficiency.

/We must use the economic and technical norms/ set by the responsible echelons as the basis for formulating plans and examining their fulfillment. Enterprises must take the initiative in setting various kinds of norms as authorized by the division of responsibilities and must submit them to the responsible echelons for consideration and promulgation. The overall plan of an enterprise must comprise constituent plans for the production and consumption of products; for supplies, technical equipment, and transportation; for labor and wages; for investment in capital construction; for science and technology; for production costs; for finance and credit; for living conditions and social welfare; and so forth. This overall plan must embody a system of material norms and values.

/Article 2. The plan for production and consumption of products/

a. The plan for production and consumption of products must be formulated by the enterprise on its own initiative, based on the /orientation, objectives, and tasks of the state plan, and under the guidance of the upper managerial organs. The plan must also be based on production rearrangement and reorganization projects; on economic and technical

information; on the results of market research; on orders for goods; and on the economic contracts signed between the enterprise and various supply, consumer, transportation, and service organizations.

b. Concerning the /key products/ required by the enterprise's designed initial and supplementary tasks and included in the /nomenclature of products essential/ to the needs of production, life, national defense, and export, the enterprise must fulfill its production plan as required by the state. The state will assign production tasks and designate consumer organizations. The enterprise and the designated consumer organizations must take the initiative in signing economic contracts and determining the specifications, categories, and patterns of specific goods and their delivery deadline. In case the designated consumer organizations refuse to sign contracts or sign contracts but cannot consume all the goods to be produced by the enterprise according to the tasks assigned to it, the enterprise concerned may propose that the upper echelons permit it to sign consumption contracts with other state-operated consumer organizations. When a change of the kind of goods to be produced is required, the enterprise, after discussing and agreeing to the change, must report this alteration to and obtain the approval of the next higher managerial organ.

Important products of the national economy are defined in the nomenclature issued quinquennially by the Council of Ministers and can be readjusted annually. Moreover, the ministries and local people's committees (of provinces, municipalities, districts, and precincts), depending on their needs, may add to this nomenclature a number of other essential products in order to assign binding norms to the basic economic units directly subordinate to them.

c. Apart from those essential products assigned under legal norms that require priority implementation, while arranging and organizing production, enterprises are authorized to plan the manufacture of other products from self-supplied sources of materials if they are to make full use of their production capacities and meet market demands. They must, however, /register their products/ with the responsible sector and report this to their direct management organ at the higher echelon. The consumption of these above-plan products of enterprises must be made through two-way economic contracts signed with those organizations dealing in materials or with the socialist trade sector, especially with state-run trade organizations. In case these organizations do not want them, the enterprises concerned may directly organize the consumption of these products or have them consumed through various collectively-run economic organizations in accordance with the state stipulations.

d. Enterprises are authorized to take the initiative in organizing or participating in various forms of association and cooperation in production with other economic organizations. They must, however, include this in their production plan and report to their direct management organ at the higher echelon.

While in the process of implementation, if there is any effort to expand their potential cooperation in production and business, they must add this to their plan and report to their direct management organ at the higher echelon.

/Article 3. Plan for investments in capital construction./

Enterprises are authorized to take the initiative in ensuring the maintenance and effective use of all those fixed assets assigned to them by the state, to decide on those fixed assets left unused in accordance with the state stipulations, and to buy new or renovate fixed assets to meet production requirements.

As for those enterprises now engaged in production, investments to maintain their production capacity, renovate their industrial programs, and expand production as well as other intensive investments can be made by using self-obtained funds of the enterprises concerned or funds obtained from bank loans. Capital loans can also be obtained from foreign countries if permitted by the state and guaranteed by the state bank.

Investment plans and the nomenclature of projects (including production and public utility projects) which involve the use of self-obtained and borrowed funds, and which (including both the portion of work done by the enterprises concerned themselves and the portion contracted out) must be worked out by the enterprises on their own initiative on the basis of approved economic-technical arguments and this must be reported to their direct management organ at the higher echelon. This organ has the duty of examining and, depending on its own capabilities, can provide part of the essential materials and equipment needed and leave the rest for the enterprises concerned to handle in accordance with the state stipulations on the management of materials.

/Article 4. Scientific-technical plans./

Enterprises must take the initiative in working out /plans for the application of technical innovations/ in production such as improving and renovating their industrial programs, rationalizing production, improving their product qualities, experimenting with the manufacture of new products, economizing on the use of materials and energy, using locally available raw materials in the place of imported ones, making full use of discarded and recycled materials, and so forth. These must be regarded as the most important measures for enterprises to ensure the fulfillment of their plans.

Enterprises must map out scientific research plans on the basis of conducting research themselves or signing contracts for research with other units. They are authorized to buy technical inventions and secrets owned by local and foreign industrial sectors to apply them to production in accordance with state stipulations. Enterprises must take the initiative in preparing their capital, materials, and equipment to implement their research plans. They must, however, calculate the economic efficiency of these research plans and report to their direct management organ at the higher echelon.

Enterprises are authorized to keep the money (or the savings) earned in the first 2 years thanks to the application of technical innovations so they can build up their funds and use part of them as bonuses for those collectives and individuals that have contributed to the implementation of contracts for scientific research and to the application of technical innovations.

/Article 5. Subsistence and social welfare plan./

Enterprises must take the initiative in mapping out subsistence and social welfare plan for their workers and civil servants and in devising measures to improve the problems of food, housing, travel, and health maintenance, and increase public utility facilities for the benefit of workers and civil servants. Special attention must be paid to expanding secondary production activities and family economies, luring the number of extra or idle laborers from the families of cadres, workers, and civil servants into production in order to earn more income. Efforts must be made to use effectively social welfare funds in order to renovate houses, mess halls, day-care centers, kindergartens, etc.

Enterprises must report their subsistence and social welfare plans to the (provincial, city, district, and precinct) people's committees in the localities concerned so the latter can integrate these plans while mapping out a general plan for their areas of responsibility.

/Article 6./ All plans concerning technical materials, labor, wages, production costs, financial affairs, and credits must be prepared according to those stipulations of the Council of Ministers on ensuring technical materials and organizing the workforce and banking and financial activities. The State Planning Commission and relevant organs will provide specific guidance on this issue.

/Article 7. Secure and accept a plan./

a. Enterprises must forward their overall projected plans to their direct management organ at the higher echelon and provide excerpts of these plans to relevant organs--planning, financial, banking, supply, commodity prices, labor, home trade, foreign trade, statistics--and the local (provincial, city, district, or precinct) administrations at least 10 days before any attempt to justify these plans. If they are key enterprises to which the Council of Ministers (or provincial and city people's committees) have directly assigned plans, they must forward their projected plans to the responsible ministries and the State Planning Commission (or the responsible services and the provincial and city planning commissions) and send extracts of these plans to the organs concerned.

b. Key enterprises, if centrally controlled, must defend their plans before the State Planning Commission and responsible ministries. If they are locally controlled enterprises, they must defend their plans before the provincial and city planning commissions and the responsible services. These plans must then be submitted to the chairman of the Council of

Ministers (or chairmen of the provincial and city people's committees) who will directly assign them to the enterprises concerned and, at the same time, entrust the responsible ministries or services with the task of supervising their implementation. In 1986, an experiment is being conducted wherein the Council of Ministers directly assigns plans to the Federation of Hon Gai Coal Enterprises. This is being done to gain experience for wide application in the subsequent years. Other enterprises must defend their plans before the heads of the next higher managerial organs and receive plans from these officials.

c. The next higher managerial organ of an enterprise must draw a clear-cut conclusion concerning the proposals made by the enterprise and must let it know what kinds of supplies, energy, means of transportation, and services it will be provided with. At the same time, this managerial organ must notify the responsible echelons so that they may assign binding norms to the appointed supply, transportation, and service procurement organizations. On this basis, the enterprise concerned will sign economic contracts with these organizations to ensure the fulfillment of its plans.

d. Official plans must be assigned to enterprises in the month of December of the preceding year to give them sufficient time to prepare for and begin production work immediately at the beginning of the plan year. Concerning those enterprises which must produce according to a seasonal schedule, the State Planning Commission and responsible ministries must set a suitable time for the assignment of plans.

/Article 8. Concerning state-operated industrial enterprises:/ Depending on the concrete production and business situation of each category of enterprise and each kind of goods, the next higher managerial organ may assign to an enterprise /from one to three binding norms./ Specifically, it must be done as follows:

/a. Concerning those enterprises which produce important products/ to serve production, life, national defense, and export as requested by the state and which are provided by the state with all the key material conditions, /three binding norms must be assigned to them./ These norms are:

--The value of goods produced (with the value of goods for export, if any, clearly indicated);

--The amount of key products the specifications and quality of which must be defined and which must be consumed according to set plans and contracts (with the amounts slated for national defense and export, if any, clearly indicated); and

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue).

/b. Concerning those enterprises which produce goods not listed in the state's nomenclature of important products and concerning those service and maintenance enterprises/ which are partly provided with the necessary supplies by the state and which procure part of the supplies themselves, /two binding norms must be assigned./ These norms are:

--The value of goods produced (with the value of goods for export, if any, clearly indicated)

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue)

/c. Concerning those production, service, and maintenance enterprises which produce goods mainly with the supplies procured by themselves, one binding norm must be assigned./ This norm is:

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue)

/Article 9. According to the above guidelines, from one to three binding norms must be assigned to the enterprises belonging to other sectors./ This must be done as follows:

/a. Concerning the construction and installation enterprises,/ the norms are:

--The value of construction and installation work to be completed, verified, and accepted;

--The list of projects and parts of projects to be completed and handed over; and

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue).

/b. Concerning transportation enterprises,/ the norms are:

--The volume of goods and number of commuters to be transported;

--The volume of key goods to be transported according to set plans and contracts; and

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue).

/c. For the state-operated trade enterprises,/ the norms are:

--The value of goods to be purchased or sold (or the value of goods to be imported or exported);

--The volume of principal goods to be purchased or sold according to set plans and contracts (or the volume of principal goods to be exported or imported); and

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue, with the amount of foreign currency, if any, to be contributed to the budget).

/d. For the organizations dealing in supplies,/ the norms are:

--The value of goods to be purchased or sold (including the value of goods to be exported or imported, if any);

--The volume of principal goods to be purchased or sold according to set plans and contracts (including the volume of principal goods to be exported or imported, if any); and

--The sums to be contributed to the budget (including profits and other kinds of revenue).

/e. Concerning commercial banks./

--Surplus income or cash overdraft;

--Credit surplus from liquid funds and amount of loans and collection of debts obtained from fixed funds;

--Budget contributions (including profits and other revenues).

/Article 10./ Apart from the above-mentioned mandatory norms, managerial organs at the higher level are authorized to directly assign a number of /guiding norms/ to enterprises. These include guiding norms for the value of output of goods to be fulfilled, for main products (applied to enterprises where these norms are not considered mandatory norms); for technical progress; for the reduction of the extent of waste of essential materials, labor, and wages; and for production costs.

Along with changing the planning methods in the direction of formulating plans from basic economic units, streamlining the system of mandatory norms, and assigning guiding norms and setting well-defined standards, it is necessary to intensify the role of economic contracts and economic stimulation policies--such as tax, price, wage, bonus, profit, financial, and credit--in order to direct the formulation and management of plans and focus all socioeconomic activities on fulfilling various norms of the state plan.

/Article 11./ Management and implementation of plans

a. The annual plan of an enterprise must be divided into plans for each quarter (or each production season) and each month. The tasks set forth in the plan must be assigned to each workshop and production unit. Every

month and every quarter and at the year-end, the enterprise must analyze its economic activities and assess the implementation of its plan and various economic contracts in order to report the results of these tasks to its immediate superior. At the same time, it must enforce measures for the management and implementation of its plans.

b. While implementing a plan, the enterprise can make proposals for the replenishment of this plan. If, for any objective reason (failure to balance material conditions, natural disasters, major occurrences), an enterprise cannot fulfill its assignments, that enterprise should ask the higher echelon to help review and readjust its plan. Only the organ that assigned the plan to that enterprise is authorized to readjust it.

c. The plan of an enterprise must be formulated with the participation of its workers and civil servants. The trade union of the enterprise must coordinate with its director in arranging for all workers and civil servants to take part in formulating this plan and discussing measures to implement it. Representatives of trade unions at grassroots level are authorized to participate in protecting the plans of the enterprise and verifying the fulfillment of this plan.

/Article 12. The organ that assigned the plan to the enterprise is authorized to verify the results of the implementation of that plan./

Upon concluding the plan year, the director of the enterprise is responsible for submitting a report on the status of the implementation of its plan to the immediate managerial organ at the higher level, as well as to other organs concerned (planning, statistics, finance, banking, supply, price, labor, home trade, and economic arbitration organs and the local people's committee).

The director of the enterprise is completely responsible for the accuracy of this report.

The organ that assigned the plan must go by the report of the enterprise and the views of various organs concerned and the local administration to verify and confirm the results of the implementation of the enterprise's annual plan. If necessary, it can conduct an on-the-spot inspection.

/II. Concerning Collective Economic Establishments (Commonly Called Cooperatives), Family Economy, and Individual Traders in Small Industrial and Handicraft Production./

/Article 13./ Cooperatives must operate on the plans and guidance of provincial (municipal) level or district (precinct) levels and market demand to formulate their general plans.

The state will approve the /registration of business./ The state will exercise its authority in collecting taxes, fixing prices, providing credits, and establishing economic joint ventures to formulate regulations on selling materials and purchasing products or giving out orders for goods

to make the economic collectives' production trend develop in line with the state plan and to firmly control important products. After paying their taxes and delivering their products to state-run and other economic units according to signed contracts, cooperatives can use their excess products according to state regulations. If state-run economic organizations want to buy these excess products, they can do so at agreed-upon prices.

/Article 14./ State-run economic units which provide raw materials for small industrial and handicraft production establishments in localities must comply with the management of such localities (provinces, municipalities, districts, and precincts).

/Article 15./ Cooperatives can formulate their investment plans using their available funds, loans provided by banks, funds from cooperatives' shareholders, and money borrowed from cooperatives' members at a reasonable rate of interest fixed by the state bank.

/Article 16./ Private, individual, and family economic production establishments /must register their production and business according to state regulations/ and carry out their production and business in accordance with the state policy and law.

a. /Regarding family economic establishments of workers, personnel, and members of agricultural cooperatives,/ they should strive to increase the workers' income through activities of various joint economic organizations established by the state, collectives, families, and other working organizations.

b. /Regarding small owners and individual producers/ who have been authorized to produce consumer goods and carry out essential services according to state planning and policy, they must strictly observe state law and are subject to state control.

The state, through its joint economic organizations with cooperatives, through economic contracts, and through policies on taxes, prices, and credits, will guide and assist these economic establishments to develop production in the right direction. Regarding products other than those fixed in the economic contracts and which are not under state control, they should be sold to state-run organizations or cooperatives at agreed-upon prices.

/Article 17./ The State Planning Commission is responsible for providing concrete guidance in formulating and implementing plans of grassroots units in accordance with this regulation.

/On behalf of the Council of Ministers and for the Council of Ministers chairman.

[Signed] /Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers./

/9604  
CSO: 4209/692

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENTS REVIEWED

OW220945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural production in the past 10 days:

According to the General Statistics Department, the provinces have completed the cultivation of summer-fall rice, with nearly 900,000 hectares transplanted, or 99.2 percent of the plan norm.

All in all, the rice is developing fairly well. Some localities have begun harvesting early summer-fall rice. A noteworthy fact is that summer-fall rice has been ravaged by drought and rice pests. Kien Giang and Long An Provinces have had 10,000 hectares of drought-stricken rice each. Rice plants have perished in seriously affected areas. Some 30,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice in Nghe Tinh are also suffering from water shortages and drought. Efforts are being made to use all available forces and facilities to combat drought.

In the Mekong River Delta provinces some 20,000 hectares of tillering summer-fall rice have been ravaged by leaf rollers. In Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and in the coastal provinces of central Vietnam some 100,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice have been ravaged by steam borers. Thousands of hectares of early summer-fall rice, which is blossoming, in Tien Giang, Thuan Hai, and Nghe Tinh Provinces have been affected by rice bugs. Localities are devoting their work forces to controlling them.

Regarding 10th-month rice, so far more than 1 million hectares have been cultivated, an area 50 percent larger than last year's in the same period. In the south the cultivation of 10th-month rice has been slower than in the corresponding period last year. In the north the cultivation pace is faster.

Last week's most substantial rain in many days has decreased the drought-stricken area in the north's midland and mountain provinces. But the former zone four provinces had no rain. Therefore, the drought-stricken area there has increased compared with the previous week. Among the drought-stricken provinces are Nghe Tinh, with nearly 30,000 hectares, and Thanh Hoa, with 35,000 hectares.

Because of the unevenly distributed rainfall, some low-lying areas have been affected by waterlogging due to heavier rains. According to the Water Conservancy Ministry, so far there are more than 160,000 hectares of waterlogged paddies in the north. Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, and Que Vo District in Ha Bac Province are the most affected localities. In Que Vo District, in particular, so far eight villages have been unable to cultivate 10th-month rice due to heavy waterlogging. Waterlogging is being intensively combated in the waterlogged localities so as to save the rice and have soil for cultivation of 10th-month rice.

Last week, according to plan, the power sector supplied 70,000 KWH for agricultural production. Despite the power sector's efforts in power supplies, there still is not enough electricity to combat waterlogging. A number of big and small water pump stations could not operate around-the-clock.

According to the General Department of Metereology and Hydrology, Typhoon No 3 is now about 200 km off Haiphong's coasts, with grade 8-9 winds in the areas near the typhoon's center. As forecast, the typhoon is expected to affect our country tonight. When the typhoon hits land there will be heavy and very heavy rain in the coastal provinces of the Bac Bo Delta and Thanh Hoa. The rainfall in the areas affected by the typhoon may reach 100-300 mm. Such heavy rainfall will cause waterlogging in many low-lying areas. Therefore, localities in the Bac Bo Delta area and Thanh Hoa should make plans for controlling typhoons and waterlogging. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to securing culverts and dams. Timely plans for combatting waterlogging must be available for waterlogged areas, with attention paid to saving rice seedlings and newly planted rice.

Another noteworthy fact is that insects ravaging 10th-month rice and rice seedlings are increasing. According to the General Statistics Department, so far more than 100,000 hectares of rice and rice seedlings have been affected. Stem borers, leaf rollers, paddy thrips, brown planthoppers, and white rice leafhoppers are the main ravagers. Forecasts of the Vegetation Protection Department say that in the coming period stem borer larvae will proliferate by mid-August, causing desiccated, whitened blossoms in summer-fall rice and extra early 10th-month rice in the northern provinces. In the zone five provinces stem borer larvae will proliferate late in July and early in August, causing desiccated, whitened blossoms in budding paddies. In the Mekong Delta provinces leaf rollers have appeared over large areas, especially in early summer-fall rice in the intensive-cultivation localities. Therefore, localities should devote their workforces to eradicating them with both insecticides and manual methods, in order to contain their proliferation.

Last week the planting pace of the summer-fall vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops remained slow. The secondary crop area across the country was over 10,000 hectares less than in the corresponding period last year, mainly because of the south's decreased corn and sweet potatoes areas. However, the legume, vegetable, and industrial crop areas increased: 10 percent for vegetables and legumes and almost 5 percent for industrial

crops. Localities are continuing to accelerate the planting of those crops that still can be grown within the growing period and to tend crops in order to achieve high yields.

Dear friends, due to the effect of Typhoon No 3, heavy and very heavy rains will fall in the Bac Bo Delta provinces and Thanh Hoa Province, thus enlarging the areas of the 10th-month rice and rice seedlings that are waterlogged. Therefore, from now on localities should devote their work-forces to controlling typhoon damage and waterlogging, accelerate the planting of the 10th-month rice in the coming days, and strive to plant 10th-month rice in all planned areas and on schedule.

The southern provinces should devote their workforces to combating drought and properly tending the summer-fall rice to promote its growth.

In early planting areas summer-fall rice is ripening; harvesting should be done quickly so as to have the soil available early for the 10th-month crop. Attention should be paid to controlling rice pests in order to minimize their ravages. Rapid planting of those summer-fall vegetable, secondary, and industrial crops that still can be planted within the growing period should continue. Efforts should be made to meet the 1986 secondary crop target.

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CSO: 4209/692

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

### GARDENING 'DEVELOPING' IN SOCIALIST ECONOMY FRAMEWORK

BK231731 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 23--Gardening is a traditional occupation in Vietnam, it brings significant incomes to peasants and plays an important part in family economy.

Gardens usually are associated with fish ponds, just as crop farming is associated with animal breeding. Gardens (vuon) fish ponds (ao) and pig sties (chuong)--VAC in Vietnamese initials--have become an ecological system with high economic efficiency and a factor contributing to the protection of the environment and the embellishment of the countryside.

In many localities, family gardens supply not only foods for the people but also materials for processing industries and for export, such as lychees and longans, flowers, vegetables and pharmaceutical materials.

Vietnamese gardeners have gathered rich experience and have created many species of trees and animals. Crop and cattle farming techniques have constantly been improved and in some respects gardeners have become real artists, as in growing flower and ornamental trees, or raising pet animals.

State-run and collective gardens are centres providing good varieties and technical training for family gardens. Production in family gardens is encouraged and guided by government policies. Products of family gardens not only meet the needs of household consumption but also those of society and export, and part of industry.

Garden economy, a part of family economy, is developing in the framework of socialist economy.

Quite a few families have obtained hundreds of thousands of dong a year from proceeds of their garden products. Thanks to the development of family economy, Luc Ngan District in Ha Bac Province has annually harvested hundreds of tons of lychee for export.

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CSO: 4200/1262

## CENTRAL HIGHLANDS PROVINCE CONDUCTS LAND ZONING

OW271527 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 27--Land zoning has been systematically conducted in Gia Lai-kontum, a province in Vietnam's central highlands which abounds in natural resources special attention is being paid to making judicious use of its strong points including exploitation of forests and forest land growth of industrial crops and live-stock breeding.

Although forests in central highlands were devastated during the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam, about 40 percent of the forests in Gia Lai-kontum with an estimated reserve of about 20 million cubic metres of timber remain.

Short-term and perennial industrial crops such as rubber, tea, coffee, groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco, and castoroil plants can be grown on hundreds of thousands of hectares (a hectare is equivalent to 2.44 acres). The province's vast pastrue land is well suited to cattle raising.

Experiences learned from the land zoning carried out in Dac To District have been carefully studied and applied in Sa Thay, Krong Pa and Chu Be districts with the aim of holding an agro-sylvi-industrial economic structure. Primary attention is given to the food problem.

In the period prior to 1979, Dac To District was chronically short of food-grain due to low rice yield. Every year the district had to receive hundreds of tons of food aid from the province. Carrying out the movement for intensive farming and restructuring of food crops and land zoning, since 1980 it has strived to become self-sufficient in food. In 1985, per capita food production reached 380 kiles. In addition, over the past 2 years, Dac To has supplied a quantity of surplus foodgrain to the state and earmarked 1,000 tons of cassava for export.

These successes have given a fillip to the agitation campaign among the people of ethnic groups to settle down to a life of sedentary farming and for the protection and planned exploitation of forests.

Krong Pa, another district in the province, has paid much attention to the cultivation of such industrial crops as sesame and tobacco. Before 1980, the district produced only 30 tons of sesame, and its tobacco production failed to meet the local people's needs.

In 1984, the district expanded its sesame cultivation to 1,100 hectares which yielded 900 tons a year including 600 tons which were sold to the state. Meanwhile it trebled its tobacco hectarage. Krong Pa is taking the lead in the province in sesame export.

Chu Se, a newly-formed district of the province, has mark[ed] off 5,000 hectares for groundnuts in addition to rice cultivation.

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CSO: 4200/1262

**AGRICULTURE**

**VIETNAM**

RICE FLOODING--Hanoi, VNA, July 24--Heavy rains accompanying Typhoon No 3 have caused flooding in many parts of North Vietnam. In some localities, rainfall has reached 200 to 300 mm. Eighty thousand hectares of rice in North Vietnam, half of them newly transplanted, are being flooded. The local people are mobilizing all available means to drain water to save rice. The central anti-flood and -typhoon committee has instructed all localities to increase anti-flood and -typhoon work to protect dikes, crops, lives, and property of the people in this rainy season. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 86 BK] /8918

TROPICAL STORM PEGGY FLOODING--Hanoi, VNA, July 25--Heavy rains accompanying the tropical storm Peggy fell on many parts of northern Vietnam on July 21, 22, and 23, causing floods in mountain areas and extensive inundation in the Red River plain. In the northeast mountain areas of Quang Ninh, Ha Bac and Lang Son provinces, rainfalls ranged from 200 to 300 millimetres. In the plains and midlands of Ha Bac and Hai Hung provinces, from 100 to 200 millimetres of rain have been registered. Heavy rainfalls in the upper reaches of the rivers have quickly swollen the water of the Thai Binh River system and a number of small rivers in Lang Son Province. More than 80,000 ha of crop land in the northern provinces are under water. The authorities in the stricken areas are mobilizing manpower and mechanized equipment to protect the major dams, and all pumping stations are being activated to save the crops from immersion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 25 Jul 86 OW] /8918

MAIZE CULTIVATION--Hanoi, VNA, July 26--Maize has long been grown in Vietnam, and constitutes a staple food after rice. Average maize acreage has increased by 3.9 percent and productivity by 6 percent annually. Up to 1985, the national maize acreage went up to 392,000 ha and its average yield stood at 1.5 tons/ha. Maize output in 1985 was 156,000 tons over 1980. Maize has become an important commodity of many localities across the country. This substantial progress has resulted from many factors first step have been taken to specialize maize cultivation. Intensive farming methods have not ceased to improve, through either intercropping of maize with soybean, jute or green beans. Use of high-yielding varieties suited to the local soil conditions and farming practice. Comparative studies show that a proper density of planting can increase output by up to 20 percent. The current 5-year plan calls for specialization of maize production about 100,000 ha by

1990, or 22 percent of the total maize acreage, and a boost of maize productivity to 3.22 tons/ha, up by 1.22 tons over the present average. Of late, many areas have substantially increased maize productivity. For instance, many cooperatives on the outskirts of Hanoi achieved 2.82 tons/ha, almost treble the average in northern Vietnam. Especially Phuc Tho and Dan Phuoc chalked up 3.88 and 4.05 tons respectively. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 26 Jul 86 OW] /8918

RED RIVER DELTA CROP SUBMERGED--Heavy rains in recent days have submerged 62,000 hectares of autumn rice and subsidiary crops in northern Vietnam, and peasants in the Red River Delta provinces are concentrating on saving rice from waterlogging. They also prepare rice seedlings for retransplanting immediately after the water recedes. Priority in power supply is given to the submerged areas to help the local people save rice from waterlogging. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86 BK] /8918

REPORT ON NATIONWIDE RICE PLANTING--Peasants throughout Vietnam have so far put 1.2 million hectares under summer rice. In early July, a long hot spell hit northern Vietnam and caused drought in large areas. Heavy rains in recent days have reduced the drought-stricken acreage but submerged about 50,000 hectares of rice in the Red River delta. In the southern provinces, transplanting summer and late summer-autumn rice has been plain sailing. However, drought in the central coastal provinces makes rice transplantation rather difficult. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/1249

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

MATERIALS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOUNDED--The Council of Ministers recently issued a decree providing for the founding of the Materials Research Institute [Vieenj nghieen cuwus vaatj lieeuj] under the Vietnam Institutes of Science. The institute is to help the Institutes of Science director organize research on scientific installations related to materials science, with the aim of advancing rational utilization of all the country's resources. The Council of Ministers also issued a decree changing the Radio and Television Technology Research Institute [vieenj nghieen cuwus kyr thuaatj phats thanh truyeenv hinhf] to the Radio and Television Technology Research and Development Institute [vieenj nghieen cuwus vaf phats trieenr kyr thuaarj phats thanh truyeenv hin], which will assume the task of studying and developing advanced technology in support of the development of the radio and television network. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 4209/692

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đỗ An [DOOX AN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 19 May 1986 he delivered a speech at the Congress of Heroes in Nam Dinh. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 23 May 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Chân [NGUYEENX CHAAN]

On 21 June 1986 he was terminated as minister of mines and coal by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Lữ Minh Châu [LUWX MINH CHAAU]

\*On 21 June 1986 he was appointed by the State Council to be the Director General of the State Bank. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Tô Quang Chiên [TOO QUANG CHIEENS], \*Colonel

Deputy Chief of the Inspection Section, 2d Military Region; he was mentioned in the readers' column. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jun 86 p 2)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

\*On 21 June 1986 he was appointed Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Dan [NGUYEENX DAANF]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 4, 5 June 1986 he went on an inspection tour of agricultural products at Vinh Bao, Tien Lang, Kien An, Do Son districts. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 7 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Gia [NGUYEENX ZUY GIA]

On 21 June 1986, he was terminated as Director General of the State Bank by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

On 21 June 1986, he was terminated as minister of culture by the State Council, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Phạm Xuân Hiếu [PHAMJ XUAAN HIEUJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1931 at Hai Tay, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; cadre of the 7th Military Region, member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 31 May 1986 at the 175th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 86 p 4)

Lê Quang Hoa [LEE QUANG HOAF], \*Colonel General

His article "Heightening the Result in Inspection Task in the Army" in June 1986 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jun 86 p 2)

Trần Xuân Huân [TRAANF XUAAN HUAAN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nam Dinh Municipality; \*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nam Dinh Municipality; his article about his municipality appeared in the cited source. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 13 May 86 p 2)

Le Thiet Hung [LEE THIEETS HUNGF], alias Lê Văn Nghiem [LEE VAWN NGHIEEMJ], Major General, deceased

Born in 1908 at Hung Thong Village, Hung Nguyen District, Nghe Tinh Province; member of the CPV; former head of the Ground Forces Officer School; former Inspector General of the Army; former Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery Branch; former Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK; former Deputy Chief of the Central International Department; former Chairman of the Vietnam Committee in Support of the Korean People's Struggle for National Reunification; he died following an illness on 2 June 1986 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 21 June 1986 he was present at the 1st Exhibition of Science and Technology held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 4)

Tô Huu [TOOS HUWUX]

On 21 June 1986 he was terminated as Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCJS]

On 21 June 1986 he was terminated as minister of foreign trade by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; \*Standing Member of the Central Organizational Sub-Committee ("Ủy Viên Thường Trực Của Tiểu Ban Cơ Chế Trung Ương" in Vietnamese); recently he talked to a class of 600 manager cadres in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 11 Mar 86 p 1)

Bùi Danh Lưu [BUIF ZANH LUWU]

\*On 31 June 1986 he was appointed minister of communications and transportation by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Dũng Mạnh [ZUNGX MAX], Major General

His article on defending operation at Chum-Xiangkhoang Field in 1972 in June 1986 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was advertised in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jun 86 p 2)

Võ Thị Hoàng Mai [VOX THIJ HOANGF MAI]

\*Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, Haiphong Municipality; recently she attended an award ceremony by Haiphong Trade-Union Federation. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 10 May 86 p 1)

Đồng Sỹ Nguyễn [DOONGF SYX NGUYEEN]

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 21 June 1986 he was relieved of his extra duty as minister of communications and transportation. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Đoàn Văn Nha [DOANF VAWN NHA], \*Colonel

Commander of the N.12 Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Jun 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Nghiêm [NGUYEENX DINHF NHIEEN]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Haiphong Municipality; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; on 4, 5 June 1986 he went on an inspection tour of agricultural products at Vinh Bao, Tien Lang, Kien An, Do Son districts. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 7 Jun 86 p 1)

Trần Thành [TRAANF THANHF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1921 at Hai Yen Village, Tien Lu District, Hai Hung Province; member of the CPV; former Political Officer of the Officer Artillery School; Political Officer of the Rear Services Department. 1st Corp [Quan Doan]; Deputy Head of the Inspection Section, Rear Services General Department; retired; he died on 17 June 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jun 86 p 4)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

\*On 21 June 1986 he was appointed minister of foreign trade by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

\*On 21 June 1986 he was appointed minister of home trade by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

On 21 June 1986 he was terminated as minister of home trade by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Chu Tam Thực [CHU TAM THUWC]

On 21 June 1986 he was terminated as minister of finance by the State Council. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Phùng Bá Thường [PHUNGF BAS THUWORNGF], \*Major General

Head of the Rear Services Officer School; his article about his school appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 86 p 2)

Tô Xuân Toản [TOO XUAAN TOANF]

\*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his speech about the five emulation tasks for his province appeared in the cited source. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 23 May 86 p 1)

Vũ Toản [VUX TOANF] alias Pham Quang Vang [PHAMJ QUANG VANGF], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1923 in Pha Lai City, Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province; former head of a department of Technical General Department; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 10 June 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jun 86 p 4)

Vũ Tuân [VUX TUAANS]

On 21 June 1986 he was relieved as minister of food industry to \*become minister of finance. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 86 p 1)

Vo Anh Tuân [VOX ANH TUAANS]

\*First SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe; on 29 May 1986 he presented his credentials to the President of Zimbabwe. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jun 86 p 4)

Cao Văn [CAO VAWN]

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 5 June 1986 he attended conference on building houses for workers and civil servants. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 7 Jun 86 p 1)

Phan Thanh Yến [PHAN THANH YEEN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1929 at Quang Phu Village, Huong Dien District, Binh Tri Thien Province; member of the CPV; cadre of the Engineer Branch; he died on 2 June 1986 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jun 86 p 4)

Trinh Am [TRINHJ AM] alias Trinh Van Nuôi [TRINHJ VAWN NUOOI], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925 at My Thanh Village, Nam Dinh City, Ha Nam Ninh Province; member of the CPV; former cadre of the Signal Command, retired he died on 27 May 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 May 86 p 4)

Hoàng Văn Ban [HOANGF VAWN BANR]

\*Member of the Municipal CPV Committee, Hanoi; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; on 19 May 1986 he attended a self-criticism and criticism conference held in his district. (HANOI MOI 21 May 86 p 1)

Vo Thái Bao [VOX THAIS BAOR]

\*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; on 28 May 1986 he was present in his province at a ceremony to welcome the returning 98th Corp [Binh Doán] from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 May 86 p 4)

Hoàng Bác [HOANGF BAWCS], alias Hồ Quốc Trung [HOOF QUOOCS TRUNG], deceased

Born in 1921 in Hanoi; former Secretary of the CPV Committee, Cao Bang Province; former Deputy Chief of the Press Department, Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee; Deputy Chief of Press and Publications of the Ministry of Culture; he died on 3 May 1986 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital at the age of 65. (NHAN DAN 5 May 86 p 4)

Tô Bình [TOO BINHF]

Vice Minister of Forestry; recently he was interviewed by the journal, TO QUOC about his ministry. (TO QUOC Apr 86 p 19)

[Note: Previously recorded as Tô Văn Bình]

Vu Tat Boi [VUX TAATS BOOIJ]

Chief of Administration [Vu Trưởng Văn Phòng], Council of Ministers; on 6 February 1986 he attended a conference in Hanoi with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 86 p 1)

Trinh Van Can [TRINHJ VAWN CAWN], Cardinal

Chairman of the Council of Bishops of Vietnam; on 8-18 May 1986 he attended the 7th meeting of the General Council of Bishops of Vietnam held in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 May 86 p 4)

Lê Thanh Đao [LEE THANH DAOJ]

\*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 7 June 1986 he attended a ceremony to receive gifts from the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers for the Children's Palace of Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 8 Jun 86 p 1)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi Municipality; head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; on 19 May 1986 he attended a criticism and self-criticism conference in Thanh Tri District, Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 21 May 86 p 1)

Đặng Nghiêm Hoành [DAWNGJ NGHIEEM HOANHF]

Director of the General External Relations Department (Vu Trưởng Vu Tòng Hợp Đài Ngoại), Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6 February 1986 he attended a conference in Hanoi with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 86 p 1)

Trần Hiếu [TRAANF HIEEUS]

Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; recently he attended a conference held by his ministry to review 1985 work and set task for 1986. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 5 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Mạnh Khởi [NGUYEENX MANHJ KHOOI], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928 at Phu Da Village, Vinh Tuong District, Vinh Phu Province; former head of the 2d Primary Level, Rear Services Institute, Ministry of Defense; member of the CPV; retired; he died on 14 May 1986 at the 175th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 May 86 p 4)

Trần Lam [TRAANF LAAM]

Member of the CPV Central Committee, Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association, Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 16, 17 March 1986 he attended a congress for the establishment of the Haiphong Journalists Association. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 18 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Tuan Lieu [NGUYEENX TUAANS LIEEU]

\*Director of Europe Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6 February 1986 he attended a conference in Hanoi with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 86 p 1)

Trần Thế Lộc [TRAANF THEES LOOCJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; on 28 May 1986 he was present in his province at a ceremony to welcome the returning 98th Corp [Binh Doan] from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 May 86 p 4)

Trần Công Mẫn [TRAANF COONG MAAN]

Vice President of the Vietnam Journalists Association, Editor-in-Chief of the Armed Forces newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; on 16, 17 March 1986 he attended a congress for the establishment of the Haiphong Journalists Association. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 18 Mar 86 p 1)

Phi Văn Ngọc [PHI VAWN NGACJ], \*Colonel

Deputy Commander of the 354th Military Hospital; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 May 86 p 2)

To Ngac [TOO NGACJ]

Acting Chief of Department of Propaganda and Training, Haiphong Municipal CPV Committee; on 16, 17 March 1986 he attended a congress for the establishment of the Haiphong Journalists Association. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 18 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Ngọc [NGUYEENX XUAAN NGOCJ], \*Colonel

Deputy Commander of the 333d Group, 5th Military Region; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May 86 p 3)

Trần Xuân Nhị [TRAANF XUAAN NHIJ]

[Vice Minister of Education]

[Note: He was previously recorded as Trần Xuân Nhị [TRAANF XUAAN NHIJ] in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jan 86 p 4]

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHHS DUWCS NHUAANJ], Venerable

Head of the Verification Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; on 23 May 1986 he participated in the celebration of Buddha's birthday.  
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 May 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Tiên Phong [NGUYEENX TIEEN PHONG]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the CPV Central Committee; he was present at a meeting for all local cadres which was held on 27, 28, 29 March 1986. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 30 Mar 86 p 1)

Bùi Hồng Phúc [BUIF HOONGF PHUCS]

\*Chef de Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6 February 1986 he attended a conference in Hanoi with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
(NHAN DAN 7 Feb 86 p 1)

Đỗ Phượng [DOOX PHUWOWNGJ]

Deputy Director of Vietnam News Agency; on 16, 17 March 1986 he attended a congress for the establishment of the Haiphong Journalists Association.  
(Haiphong HAIPHONG 18 Mar 86 p 1)

Trần Quang Sung [TRAANF QUANG SUWNGF]

Vice Minister of Light Industry; on 19 May 1986 he attended a ceremony to celebrate the Vinh yarn factory going into full operation. (NHAN DAN 22 May 86 p 1)

Lương Thành Tao [LUWOWNG THANH TAOJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1932 at Van Hoa Village, Quang Trach District, Binh Tri Thien Province; cadre of 4th Military Region; member of the CPV; he died on 26 May 1986 following an illness at the 4th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 May 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thành [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THANH], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1926 at Ngu Thai Village, Thuan Thanh District, Ha Bac Province; Doctor and cadre of the Medical Department, Rear Services General Department; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 16 May 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 May 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thành [NGUYEENX VAWN THANH], \*Major General

On 28 May 1986 he represented the 9th Military Region to welcome the returning of the 98th Corp [Binh Doan] from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 May 86 p 4)

Pham Huy Thoong [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 24 May 1986 he welcomed the President of the World Peace Council in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 25 May 86 p 1)

Truong Minh Thoong [TRUWOWNG MINH THOONG], \*Major General

Commander-in-Chief of the 98th Corp [Binh Doan], on 28 May 1986 he attended a farewell ceremony in Phnom Penh marking the withdrawal of his unit from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 May 86 p 4)

Nguyen Trung [NGUYEENX TRUNG]

\*Director of Department of Foreign Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6 February 1986 he attended a conference with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 86 p 1)

Cao Van [CAO VAWN]

\*Deputy Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he attended a meeting of the Municipal Capital Construction Committee to review 1985 work and set plans for 1986. (Haiphong HAIPHONG)

Do Thanh Xuan [DOOX THANH XUAAN], \*Colonel

Commander of the 8th Division, 98th Corp [Binh Doan], Volunteer Force; recently he was interviewed about the withdrawal of his unit from Cambodia. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 May 86 p 1)

Le Van Xuan [LEE VAWN XUAAN], Read Admiral

Political Director of the Navy; on 16, 17 March 1986 he attended a congress for the establishment of the Haiphong Journalists Association. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 18 Mar 86 p 1)

Nguyen Truong Xuan [NGUYEENX TRUWOWNGF XUAAN], \*Major General

Standing Member of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; Commander of the Municipal Military Command, Haiphong; he presented a report on Haiphong military activities at a meeting for all local cadres, which was held on 27, 28, 29 March 1986 in Haiphong. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 30 Mar 86 p 1)

Le Danh Xuong [LEE ZANH XUWOWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; he chaired a meeting for all local cadres, which was held in Haiphong on 27, 28, 29 March 1986. (Haiphong HAIPHONG 30 Mar 86 p 1)

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